The Weekly Post.

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, $2 00. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1875. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

[For The Post.]

HUSH!

ADELAIDE A. PROCTOR.

"I can scarcely hear," she murmured,
"For my heart beats loud and fast,
But surely, in the far, far distance,
I can hear a sound at last"
"It is only the reapers singing
As they carry home their sheaves;
And the evening breeze has risen,
And rustles the dying leaves."

"Listen! there are voices talking."
Calmly still she strove to speak,
Yet her voice grew faint and trembling,
And the red flushed in her cheek."
"It is only the children playing
Below, now their work is done,
And they laugh that their eyes are dazzled,
By the rays of the setting sun."

Fainter grew her voice, and weaker,
As with anxious eyes she cried,
"Down the avenue of chestnuts
I can hear a horseman ride."
"It was only the deer that were feeding,
In a herd on the clover-grass,
They were startled, and fled to the thicket,
As they saw the reapers pass.

Now the night arose in silence,
Birds lay in their leafy nest,
And the deer crouched in the forest
And the children were at rest:
There was only a sound of weeping,
From watchers around a bed,
But Rest to a weary spirit,
Peace to the quiet dead!

[N. Y. Mercury.]

FOUND AT LAST.

BY VIOLET FULLER.

"'Crushed by ice-bergs,'" said a gentleman, stopping to read a placard outside one of the fashionable art galleries in this city, "Ah! a new picture; and the subject was new to me. Let us see how the artist treats it."

And he entered the store and was shown up-stairs, where, in a space partitioned off from the long gallery, and with the light falling on it from above, hung a wonderful painting.

William Douglas had traveled in Europe, and was, therefore, acquainted with the best productions of the great masters of the art; but his attention was at once fixed by this unique and striking picture.

The room was animated by some fashionable beauties, who, in all the glory of fine dress and unlimited French jewelry, had come to bestow a few of their precious moments on the picture, because it was the fashion, and not because their pretty, golden-tressed heads contained any definite ideas on the subject. Their remarks were rather distracting to a quiet individual like William Douglas.

"My!" said one blonde beauty; "ain't it elegant? And there," pointing to an excellent copy, a choice lithograph, which stood near, "that's just like it—copied exactly, even to the frame. Ain't it funny how they did it?"

After these and similar profound remarks on art, the ladies departed for the promenade, casting glances of astonishment at the dark, handsome, and to them, rather elderly man, who preferred looking at a senseless piece of canvass to the contemplation of their living, breathing charms.

Heaving a sigh of relief as they pattered down stairs, Mr. Douglas seated himself at a distance from the picture, and gave himself up to the examination of it in peace.

As he sat there, with his keen, dark eyes fixed on the painting, and his grave, almost stern expression of face, one might have supposed him to be forty years of age at the very least, although he was but thirty-five; for the crisp, dark curls that covered his well-shaped head were mixed with gray, and there was a careworn look about the mouth, very plainly to be seen, in spite of the thick mustache. It was a good face, however, notwithstanding its gravity, and you felt, in fact, in looking into the dark, sorrowful eyes that their owner had a heart like that of Douglas in the song, "tender and true."

The picture pleased his artist eye. Although at a first glance the water seemed of a too vivid green, a longer inspection showed that the effect was neutralized by the faint haze which overspread the soft, tender blue of the sky; he remembered also that Dr. Kane, in his Arctic researches had described the water as being like green paint; therefore the artist was sufficiently true to nature to please even the Pre-Raphaelites themselves.

"Sunny pleasure domes and caves of ice," thought he, apostrophizing the great ice-bergs that rose solemn and majestic, glittering with a thousand prismatic hues, resembling in shape the towers of a ruined castle, or that palace of ice which a Russian empress once caused to be made. In the midst of this cold and glittering loveliness lay the ill-fated vessel, her masts broken, her sails hanging idle and useless, and so faithfully represented that every spar stood out clearly defined against the background of sky. But this picture is so well known, and has been so well described by connoisseurs, that it is sheer presumption on our part to say anything concerning it, excepting as far as the interests of the story are involved.

"How like an ill-fated human life is that vessel," thought Mr. Douglas; "an utter wreck, deserted and lonely, all hopes and aspirations leaving it one by one like those sailors fleeing from the unhappy ruin, lying there desolate for evermore. Such will be my life if I do not find that for which I have sought so long," and he sighed deeply and he rose and prepared to leave the gallery.

At this moment a lady entered leading by the hand a little boy. Douglas did not notice her appearance, except to see that she was dressed in deep mourning; but as he stooped to take his hat from the bench on which he had been sitting, she spoke to the child, and he started as he heard her voice.

What was there in the low, soft tones that made his heart beat so quickly? "I will wait and hear it again," he thought; and he turned to examine a small picture which hung near.

"You will be a good boy and look at the pretty pictures, Harry, will you not?"

Few and simple as were the words, it was the voice of the beloved one, which, though unheard for years, had power to make the blood rush to the handsome face of William Douglas, and to thrill every fibre of his being. He must see the face, but he dared not turn suddenly lest he should alarm her; and then it might not be the face he sought after all. He waited a few moments, while his strong frame trembled like that of a girl, and then he turned and looked at her. It was she! Yes, there could be no doubt of it, although the rounded outlines of youth were gone, and the fair cheek was paler than when he had last seen it. That was Hope Ainslie's face—the face for which he had been seeking for years, and which he had thought lost to him forever. She was regarding the picture intently, entirely unconscious of the fixed and earnest gaze of the stranger.

It was not a face to attract the casual observer, being almost devoid of color, save for the red of the sweet, mournful mouth, and the darkness of the gray eyes, over which the long black lashes threw a shadow. The hair, of a rich brown, rippled slightly at the temples, and was pushed away behind the ears.

"Just as she always wore it," thought William, as he gazed with delighted eyes at the tiny ear and the pure, regular profile which was turned towards him, and of which time could not mar the perfect outlines.

As if by a sudden impulse he advanced to her side. He could restrain his impatience no longer.

She started and looked up in astonishment. The dark eyes of the tall stranger were fixed upon her with an expression she could not understand.

"Hope," he said, softly, while his deep voice trembled with emotion, "O, Hope, do you not know me?"

She knew the voice; that had not changed. The fair face flushed crimson.

"William, William Douglas! it is really you?"

"It is really I," and he took the hand she extended to him and held it fast.

The strong man was greatly moved. Here, where he had little thought to find it, his lost treasure, his lost jewel was restored to him. O! blessed chance that brought him to this place. O! wonderful, beautiful picture that was the cause of this happiness.

He sat down beside Hope, still holding the hand, as if he never meant to let it go. It trembled in his clasp, for to Hope Ainslie and William Douglas this was no common meeting, but as though each had been raised from the dead, so sudden, so unexpected was their meeting thus brought face to face on this side of eternity. Truly, joy on a sudden clasped them with a smile.

"Let me look at you, Hope," said William, "that I may be certain you are no vision that will vanish in a moment, as you have so often done in my dreams, and leave desolate after all. But"—he stopped suddenly. Suppose she was no longer free? He had not thought of that, in his delight at finding her. "Tell me," he went on, "are you still Hope Ainslie?"

She smiled sadly. "Yes, I am still Hope Ainslie; or, rather"—and she glanced at the child beside her—"I am Miss Foster, the governess."

"I thank Heaven!" said William and Hope Douglas that is to be!"

She started and blushed crimson, but he did not seem to notice it.

"And now, Hope, I must give you the history of all these years during which, I may say with truth, that I have sought the sorrowing."

"Sought me? O, William, said Hope, looking into the handsome face, "they told me you were married."

"They told you a falsehood, then. Why, Hope, you knew I loved you, did you not?"

"I did at first, but afterwards," and she faltered and looked down, "I thought you had forgotten me."

"Forgotten you, darling little Hope? Never for one moment did I cease to think of you. Listen to me."

"Not now," she said, trying to withdraw her hand from his clasp. "It is late, and Mrs. Norris will be uneasy about Harry."

"Nonsense. What is Mrs. Norris to me? Do you suppose I will let you go from me again? Why, Hope, I have come to take care of you always; and as for Harry, here is something for him to play with," and he drew a magnificent watch from his pocket, and gave it to the wondering child, whose round eyes had been fixed with amazement on the strange gentleman's conduct to this dignified governess.

"Two years ago," said William, as soon as peace was obtained by means of the watch, "I sailed for California, to make a fortune if possible, in order, Hope, that I might be able to ask the rich Robert Ainslie for the hand of his only child. I was a poor clerk, and too proud to ask a refusal from him; but I dared to hope that in the pure and tender heart of that child I had won a place; was I wrong, Hope?"

"No," she said, softly.

"My little Hope, if I had only had the courage to tell you of my love how much suffering I might have been spared. I had a friend in the city in which you lived who informed me of your movements. You had many suitors, I knew, and I charged him to let me know if there was one more favored than the rest, when I should have written to you at once and asked you to wait until I could claim you. As time passed I grew rich, and was preparing to leave California when I heard that Robert Ainslie, the wealthy New York merchant, had failed, and did not long survive his disgrace. I left San Francisco at once, and on my arrival in New York sought you in every direction, but no one knew whither you had gone, even those with whom you had been intimate in better days; they knew you had not married, but that was all. This was five years ago. Baffled and bitterly disappointed, I went to Europe, thinking that perhaps, after all, you were privately married and living in happiness. I tried to forget you, but in vain; wherever I went, to picture gallery, theatre, or church, your sweet face was before me. You looked at me, Hope, from the pleading, piteous eyes of Beatrice Cenci, and I saw you in the graceful, bent head and tender, mournful face of 'Mater Dolorosa.' At length the desire seized me to return, and again renew my quest, for I never thought of you as dead. Hope, I felt myself growing old in the search and imagined that I should be a gray-headed, bent man before it was ended, and I should die with your name on my lips. Business brought me to this city, and I was walking this afternoon wearily along the street, when the notice of this picture caught my eye, and I entered, little thinking what happiness fate had in store for me, that even at that moment my lost darling was coming to me," and he bent over her with infinite love and tenderness in his dark eyes.

Hope had listened to this narrative with a beating heart. She had loved William Douglass, although only a poor clerk, and had never expected to see him again. She had heard he had grown rich, and had married long since, and to think that he had never forgotten her; nay, he had sought her, knowing of her poverty. She could not speak; what could she say to such unexampled nobility and constancy?

"Hope, have you nothing to say to me? Tell me what my darling did when she was left alone?"

"I have little to tell. After my father's death I went to my old nurse who lived in New York, and was only too glad to have me. I gave her some of jewels to sell, and lived comfortably enough for a time; afterwards I tried to get some pupils in music, but without success; then I began to despair, but still I determined to persevere, for I was almost at my wits' end. One day I saw an advertisement for a governess, and applied at once for the situation, giving my mother's name, Foster. This lady, Mrs. Norris, was satisfied with my attainments, and engaged me. She was about removing to this city, and I entered her service with a thankful heart, glad to be leaving my old useless life behind me. I have been with her ever since. She is kind to me and I am content."

"And is that all?" said William.

"Yes, that is all; what more can I tell?"

"What more? Ah, Hope, you forget, what of the weary days and nights of weeping when you heard that the friend you loved was married, and when your father tried to force on your acceptance a man you hated? But all that and more Hope has hidden in her heart."

"Well, thank heaven!" said William, after a short silence, "that is over, and now, Hope, you are mine entirely."

She did not answer, for Hope was proud, and she had been thinking that perhaps William had only asked her to marry him from generosity. If he had been the poor clerk and she the rich heiress, how gladly would she have taken him; but now their positions were reversed. "He knows I am poor," thought she, "and he may sacrifice himself for my sake and repent of it afterwards."

"William," she said aloud, in a faltering voice, "do not think me ungrateful, but I am no wife for you now: I might have been once, but I am not the girl you knew and loved years ago. I am a woman nearly thirty years old, and a woman who has suffered too much to retain the freshness of mind and heart which your wife ought to possess, for you are still a young man, and deserve a younger, fairer wife than I."

"Hope," said he, looking at her with astonishment, "do I hear you aright? You surely do not mean what you say. Have I not told you that every thought and wish I have had for the last ten years has been for you? I may truly say that I have served for you; and now, when I come to claim my Rachel, you give me a Leah instead. A younger wife? I want no wife but you, Hope Ainslie, if you were fifty instead of thirty. You will be my wife, will you not, little Hope?" and his voice grew tremulous as he spoke.

Who could resist such pleading? But Hope's pride was still in the ascendant. She would say him nay, though her heart should break with the effort.

"I cannot," she said. "You must not sacrifice yourself for me," and she rose from her seat. William Douglas started from her side.

"Is this your answer, Hope?"

"Yes," she said in a trembling voice.

He folded his arms across his breast as if to keep down the rising passion, "Very well; my search is ended, and I have found not the tender woman I expected, but one cruel and heartless, who thinks nothing of the past, but destroys my future without remorse, and all for pride. Do you see that vessel, Hope?" pointing to the picture, "that will be my life without you—an utter wreck. Crushed! Yes, that is the word—crushed," and he clenched his hand, "by a woman as cold and remorseless as an iceberg. But so be it. Good bye, Miss Ainslie; I leave you to what you consider your duty, no doubt," and he turned to go.

Hope trembled from head to foot; her heart cried out against this sacrifice of herself to her pride. "Oh! do not let this noble soul, this generous heart go from you!" it said; you love him, why condemn yourself and him to life long misery? Call him back; it will soon be too late."

Hope obeyed these promptings, although the struggling was great between her pride and her affection.

"William," she said softly.

He had reached the door, but he heard the faint whisper and turned toward her. She held out her hand.

"Take me, William, if you think me worth having, old and faded as I am."

He took both the little hands in his and held them fast; he dared not press her to his heart in that place, and with Master Harry staring with all his eyes, and making up his mind to acquaint his mother with the whole proceedings.

"We will go now," said William, "and I think, Hope, that I will write a letter of thanks to the artist who has been the cause of our meeting; what is his name? Bradford; go on and prosper, Mr. Bradford; I hope the next picture you paint will give as much satisfaction to the public, and bring as much happiness as this one has done."

It was dark when they reached the street; but what mattered it. Hope had a strong arm to lean on and a warm and tender hand to clasp hers—a protector, in short, who would never fail her as long as she lived.

"Ah! little Hope," said he, as they walked slowly through the dark streets, "I knew you would not let me go from you. Confess that you could not have lived without me after seeing me again."

Hope laughed softly. "I don't choose to make you vain by any such confession; but William, no one but you would have cared for me now. Without you, I confess, I should die a hopeless old maid."

"Nonsense, Hope, you are lovelier than ever. Lovely is the word that suits you—mere prettiness is nothing in my eyes."

William Douglas pressed more closely the hand that rested on his arm. He was content, his long search was over, his happiness was within his grasp. The young ladies who had seen him that evening in the art gallery, looking so stern and grave, would hardly have known him now, so radiant was his face, so joyous his whole bearing; and they would have wondered at his admiration for that little pale-faced woman when he had disdained a glance at their more brilliant and youthful charms. But he saw in Hope Ainslie whole treasures of mind and heart, which would never fade nor grow less, but would outlast all the rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes of the world. Cultivate these, young ladies, and when the rosy cheeks grow pale and the lustrous eyes lose their brightness, you will still be beautiful and your presence will be sought by those whose friendship is worth having, and whose affection will last as long as you live.

Long before our friends reached their destination, poor tired Harry was fast asleep in Mr. Douglas's arms still holding the watch tightly grasped in his little hand. William was enabled to make his peace with Mrs. Norris when he presented himself with his sleeping burden; and she was obliged to consent to the loss of her valuable governess. They are to live in New York, and you may be certain that prominent among the pictures which will adorn the walls of their future residence will be a copy of the wonderful painting, "Crushed by Icebergs."

A SKILLFUL REPARTEE.

Horace Twiss was one of the readiest and most amusing talkers in the world, and when he began to make his way in London society, which he eventually did very successfully, ill-natured persons considered his first step in the right direction to have been a repartee made in the crush-room of the opera while standing close to Lady L——, who was waiting for her carriage. A man he was with saying, "Look at that fat Lady L——; isn't she like a great white cabbage?" "Yes," answered Horace, in a discreetly loud tone, "she is like one, all heart, I believe." The white-heart cabbage turned affably to the rising carrister, begged him to ace to her carriage, and gave him the entree of H—— house. Lord Clarendon subsequently put him in parliament for his borough of Wootton-Basset, and for a short time he formed part of the ministry, holding one of the under-secretaryships. He was clever, amiable and good-tempered, and had every qualification for success in society.

He had married a Miss Searle, one of his mother's pupils at the fashionable Bath boarding school, the living image of Scott's Fenella, the smallest woman that I have ever seen, with fairy feet and tiny hands, the extraordinary power of which was like that of a steel talon. On one occasion, when Horace Twiss happened to mention that his bright little spark of a wife sat working in his library by him, while he was engaged with his law or business papers, my mother suggested that her conversation must disturb him. "Oh, she doesn't talk," said he, "but I like to hear the scissors fall," a pretty conjugal reply, that left a pleasant image in my mind. His only child by her, a daughter, married first Mr. Bicon, then editor of the Times, and, after his death, John Delane, who succeeded him in that office and still holds it; so that her father said "she took the Times and Supplement."

THE GARDEN OF THE GODS.

Passing through this majestic gateway you find yourself in the weirdest of places; your red road winds along over red ground thinly grass-grown, among low cedars, pines, and firs, and through a wild confusion of red rocks: rocks of every conceivable and inconceivable shape and size, from pebbles up to gigantic bowlders, from queer, grotesque little monstrosities, looking like seals, fishes, cats, or masks, up to colossal monstrosities looking like elephants, like huge gargoyles, like giants, like sphinxes eighty feet high all bright red, all motionless and silent, with a strange look of having been just stopped and held back in the very climax of some supernatural catastrophe. The stillness, the absence of living things, the preponderance of grotesque shapes, the expression of arrested action, give to the whole place, in spite of its glory of coloring, spite of the grandeur of its vistas ending in snow-covered peaks only six miles away, spite of its friendly and familiar cedars and pines, spite of an occasional fragrance of clematis or smile of a daisy or twitter of a sparrow, spite of all these, a certain uncanniness of atmosphere which is at first oppressive. I doubt if one ever loved the Garden of the Gods at first sight. One must feel his way to its beauty and rareness, must learn it like a new language; even if one has known nature's tongue well, he will be a helpless foreigner here. I have fancied that its speech was to the speech of ordinary nature what the Romany is among the dialects of the civilized,—fierce, wild, free, defiantly tender; and I believe no son of the Romany folk has ever lived long among the world's people without drooping and pining.—[H. H. in December Atlantic.

THANKSGIVING.

SUGGESTED FROM PSALMS CXXXVII. LXVI. CVII.

Where Bab'lon's stately rivers flow,
By splendid temples tall and grand
We wept for our own native land,
And on the willows bending low,
We hung our harps with trembling hand,
And poured our unavailing woe.

Sad captives, yet they bade us sing
The songs of triumph that we sung
In Zion, when sweet hope was young,
Ere yet one grief or bitter thing
About our hearts had clasped or clung,
To pierce us with its venomed sting.

They bade us put the past away,
Forget Jerusalem, and cling
To their false gods—their praises sing—
But may our tongues wither away,
Before so base and foul a thing
Offends the light of heaven's day.

Though ours the grief, the joy will bloom
Across the desert ere the dawn—
The years that ceaselessly move on
Smite the oppressor and make room
For the oppressed—for love is drawn
From out the inner depths of gloom.

There is no night so dark that hides
The stars of heaven from longing eyes—
The golden gateways of the skies
Are free, no haughty monarch rides
First-chosen—when the millions rise
To taste the joys that there abide.

II.

Sing joyously, O weary souls,
Give voice to all your happy strains,
The dawn has severed all your chains,
Let the triumphant music roll
Across the hills, beyond the plains,—
Let the triumphant music roll.

Lo, He hath touched the sea, and forth,
The dry land comes with shining grain,
A thousand reapers dot the plain
With happy songs and shouts of mirth,
Where late the anger-ruffled main
Held her proud sway above the earth.

Sing joyfully, ye rescued ones,
He rolls the sea back on the crimes
That marred the record of the times,
For God's unfailing purpose runs,
As move the stars to measured chimes,
As glide the long floes of the suns.

He sows the earth and plants the main,
And clothes the hills with bud and bloom—
Removing life's bore the tomb,
Year after year, time and again—
Shining like sunlight through the gloom,
In beauty that shall never wane.

Sing joyfully, ye that have wept,
Strike your glad harps to newer praise,
Grief's cure comes with the happier days
That in H—'s shining bosom slept,
For God works through mysterious ways,
For those who have his promise kept.

III.

The light breaks softly in the east,
Crowning with smiles the gray of dawn,
Hope smiling beckons Plenty on,
Who coming like a full-robed priest—
That takes our sad souls out of pawn—
Turns into kings the very least,

The One in All, the First, the Last,
Hath sown the Universe with good,
'Tis ours to reap the promised food,
Ere yet the barrest shall be past,
Nor ominous hate, nor guilt, nor blood,
Should mar the bounty rich and vast.

From all waste places He has led
His wandering children home to rest,
From North and South, from East and West,
Across the wilderness and fed
Them by the running waters blest,
With life's most sweet and precious bread.

Lo He hath reached beyond the sea,
Where men went down in ships, and brought
Them homeward with his blessings fraught,
Their cabins filled with strange melody,
From out far isles of beauty caught—
The home of His own minstrelsy.

Break forth, ye choristers, and sing
Hymns of thanksgiving at the morn—
Your double labor, bred of scorn,
And toils ring after meaner things—
Hath full reward of chastening born—
The blessed promise of the Spring.

PITTSBURGH Nov. 24, 1875. W. A. TAYLOR.

THE OLD FAMILIAR FACES.

CHARLES LAMB.

I have had playmates, I have had companions,
In my days of childhood, in my joyful school days;
All, all, are gone, the old familiar faces.

I have been laughing, I have been carousing,
Drinking late, sitting late, with my bosom cronies;
All, all, are gone, the old familiar faces.

I loved a love, once, fairest among women;
Closed are her doors on me, I must not see her;
All, all, are gone, the old familiar faces.

I have a friend, a kinder friend has no man;
Like an ingrate, I left my friend abruptly—
Left him, to muse on the old familiar faces.

Ghost like, I passed round the haunts of my child hood,
Earth seemed a desert I was bound to traverse,
Seeking to find the old, familiar faces.

Friend of my bosom, thou more than a brother
Why were thou not born in my father's dwelling?
So might we talk of the old, familiar faces.

How some they have died, and some they have left me,
And some are taken from me; all are departed,
All, all, are gone, the old, familiar faces.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AS A HUMORIST.

Benjamin Franklin was the first American caricaturist. That propensity of his to use pictures whenever he desired to affect strongly the public mind was an inheritance from the period when only a very small portion of the people could read any other than pictorial language. Among the relics of his race preserved in Boston there is an illustrated handbill issued by his English uncle Benjamin, after whom he was named, which must have been a familiar object to him from the eighth year of his age. Uncle Benjamin, a London dyer when James II. fled from England, wishing to strengthen the impression made by his printed offer to "dye into colors" cloth, silk, and India calico, placed at the head of his bill a rude wood-cut of an East Indian queen taking a walk, attended by two servants, one bearing her train, and the other holding over her an umbrella. At the door of his shop, too, in Princes Street, near Leicester Fields, a figure of an Indian queen appealed to the passer-by.

Such was the custom of the time. The diffusion of knowledge lessened the importance of the pictorial representation; but the mere date of Franklyn's birth, 1706, explains in some degree his habitual resort to it. Nearly all the ancient books were illustrated in some way, and nearly every ancient building appears to have had its "sign." When Franklin was a boy in Boston a gilt Bible would have directed him where to buy his books, if he had any money to buy them with. A gilt sheaf probably notified him where to get those three historic rolls with which he made his entry into Philadelphia. The figure of a mermaid invited the thirsty wayfarer to beer, and an anchor informed sailors where sea stores were to be had. The royal lion and unicorn, carved in wood or stone, marked public edifices. Over the door is his father's shop, where soap and candles were sold, he saw a blue ball, which still exists, bearing the legible date 1698. Why a blue ball? He was just the boy to ask the question. A lad who could not accept grace before meat without wishing to know why it were not better to say grace once for all over the barrel of pork, would be likely to inquire what a blue ball had in common with soap and candles. His excellent but not gifted sire probably informed him that the blue ball was a relic of the time when he had carried on the business of a dyer, and that he had continued to use it for his new vocation because he "had it in the house." Benjamin, the gifted, was the boy to be dissatisfied with this explanation, and to suggest devices more in harmony with the industry carried on within, so that the very incongruity of his father's sign may have quickened his sense of pictorial effect.

Franklin lived long, figured in a great variety of scenes, accomplished many notable tidings, and exhibited versatility of talent, man of business, inventor, statesman, diplomatist, philosopher; and in each of these characters he was a leader among leaders; but the ruling habit of his mind, his forte, the talent that he most loved to exercise and most relished in others, was humor. He began as a humorist and he ended as a humorist. The first piece of his ever printed and the last piece he ever wrote were both satirical: the first, the reckless satire of a saucy apprentice against the magnates of his town; the last, the good tempered satire of a richly gifted, benevolent soul, cognizant of human weakness, but not despising it, and intent only upon opening the public mind to unwelcome truth—as a mother makes a child laugh before inserting the medicine spoon. So dominant was this propensity in his youthful days that if he had lived in a place where it had been possible to subsist by its exercise, there had been danger of his becoming a professional humorist, merging all the powers of his incomparable intellect in that one gift.—[James Parton, in Harper's Magazine of December.

STRUGLING FOR A SQUARE MEAL.

There were two of them squatted down on the sunny side of a show bill board, munching the remnants of a ginger cake. The blackest one remarked melancholically:

"Mose, did yer eber tink how 'spensive dis treedom is to a nigger?"

"You bet, honey! It mighty nigh makes dis ole man sometimes wish he was done back on the plantashun, whar de smokehouse was e'en amost as big as de State capertel."

"Dat's de ticket. Now, jis take dat breakfus whar I had dis mornin'. Dar was a piece of beef, dat was ten cents; bunk ob bread, dat was five cents; fried sweet 'taters, dem was five cents; and dat whole breakfus cost dis nigger thirty cents clar cash! Think ob dat now."

"Dem's purty billious figures, fur a fack!" said the old man.

"Billious! Why, dey's jis down right bankruptin,' dey is. Hyar I hab to play seben up ez hard ez I can ebery night de Lord sends to git a squar meal for breakfus, an' the big odds agin de breakfus, to boot!"

Then they relapsed into silence and finished the ginger cake.—[Atlanta Constitution.

HOW TO COMPUTE INTEREST.

The following method for computing interest is going the rounds, and may be found a convenient method.

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days, separate the right hand figure from the product and divide by nine.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by seventy-two.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right hand figures and divide by six.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by forty-five.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right hand figure and divide by four.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by thirty six.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right hand figure and divide by three.

Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by twenty-four.

Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days, seperate right hand figure and divide by two.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by eighteen.

WE are indebted to Mr. Boucicault for the last and best anecdote about "the life insurance man." In alluding to certain comments on the originality of his plays, he says: "Another reproach is that I have deserted the field of legitimate comedy (to which I have contributed such works as London Assurance and Old Heads and Young Hearts) to cultivate a lower drama, as the Colleen Bawn and Arrah-na-Pogue; that I owed it to my fame to maintain the standard of my reputation. I write to the taste of the times. I don't care a button for posterity, nor write to amuse unborn generations. Posterity is a bad audience. It reminds me of what an old Californian replied when a life insurance company was first introduced into San Francisco and he was asked to support it: 'Well,' said he, 'I've no opinion of a speckelation whar a man has got to die to realize.' So it is with poets who write for posterity."

PROF. MUDGE has been lecturing on geology at Great Bend, and Prof. J. D. Evans jumps aboard of the excitement and will deliver a lecture on "The Earth in Genesis and Geology." When he gets through with that, it might be interesting to know something about the earth under his finger nails.—[Topeka Blade.

[For The Post.]

UNFORGIVEN.

How can friend or lover ever
Cherish bitter thoughts of wrong,
Granting sweet forgiveness never
To a heart repentant long!

Pride has bidden me so often
Not forgive, and not forget,
But my heart would always soften,—
Anger end in sad regret.

Oh! a misty cloud of sadness
Overhangs my life to-day;
And my heart when full of gladness
Cannot chase that cloud away.

Thoughts of other days will linger,
Shadowing my path so long,
While sad memory points her finger
To an unforgiven wrong.

Once, in girlhood's sunny hour,
Life by girlhood's hope was blest,
And my heart in Love's sweet bower,
Found its Paradise of rest.

Not a vow was made, or broken;
Love did well its loan repay;
Words by the Eternal spoken,
Blighted hope, bade love decay.

Then my heart with sorrow aching,
Told in sorrow's plaintive tone,
How 'twas ever bleeding, breaking,
For the love it once had known.

Thinking not of fame, or glory,
Not in anger, not in pride,
Did I tell a strange, sad story,
Of a woe I could not hide.

Told it as if sadly dreaming
Over gold that turned to dust,
Till I stood, the victim seeming,
Of a broken faith and trust.

Not forethinking, not foreseeing,
How another heart could feel;
Thus I wronged a fellow being
Ever faithful, true as steel.

Not enough that love was blighted,
Youth's first love so warm and true,
Friendship's faith, so lately plighted,
Friendship's trust was broken too.

How I plead to be forgiven!
But I only plead in vain;
Every tie that bound was riven,
Broken lay the golden chain.

I had wronged him madly, blindly,
Though it seemed unkind, unjust;
Would he not forgive me kindly,
Give me back the sacred trust?

Never! Oh, how cruel, never,
Love's sad error to forgive!
Thus it is to-day, and ever
Unforgiven I must live.

O'er me misty shadows hover,
Memory back has pointed long,
To an early friend and lover,
And an unforgiven wrong.

S. C.

VARIETIES.

IT is now claimed that when the snakes were banished from Ireland they took refuge in American whisky.

A BROOKLYN young man of observation mentions that girls who wear striped stockings prefer to kick the gate open.

A BOSTON baby fell from the outside of a fourth-story window the other day without seriously injuring itself. Brains will tell.

A HEN of rare species died in Boothbay, Me., lately, and in her gizzard was found a shawl pin. She had evidently attempted to pin herself back.

THE Sioux seem willing enough to sell the Black Hills, but they want to sell by the front foot and charge for gas and hot and cold water on the premises.—[Graphic.

FREEMASONRY is a penitentiary offense in Porto Rico. A man with opinions of his own might about as well try to live in Illinois or Iowa.—Courier-Journal.

THERE are 1,900 pupils in the public schools of Sandusky who are learning the German language. Of this number 181 are of American parentage, the balance being of German parentage.

MISS LAURA SPENCE, of Camilla, Ga., weighs 208 pounds, and stands six feet two and a half inches high. She is finely formed and quite good looking. But let unmarried men beware.

A LITTLE boy, carrying some eggs home from the shop, dropped them. "Did you break any?" asked his mother, when he told her of it. "No," said the little fellow, "but the shells came off some of 'em."

THERE are only a few men in this country who can rise up with a church choir, notice that the rest of the congregation is down, and stand there five minutes without believing that his coat doesn't fit him.

THE population of the United States is 46,250,000. If, as has been estimated, each person has 200,000 hairs on his head, that would make 9,250,000,000 hairs. These, if judiciously applied, would season 925,000,000,000 plates of butter.

A TOMBSTONE lately erected in the Nashville cemetery says of the deceased: "His accounts were found square to a cent." There are lots of people who scoff at the idea that any one is buried under that stone.

AN exchange tells how a cow belonging to Silas Davis, of Vermont, "ate five skeins of Mrs. D's carpet yarn, six knots in a skein, the same being hung on a clothes-line to dry," and now they don't know whether it's best to keep the cow as a cow or to weave her up into carpets.

THE man who designed our State seal is dead. In the language of our Dutch poet, "It is well." Any man who would try to make people believe a full-grown buffalo bull would deliberately rush up to a granger who was chopping down a tree at sunrise ought to die.—[Indianapolis Herald.

OUR Dan remarked to his wife last evening as he left home for the office; "I'll be back by ten o'clock if I don't meet with any serious pull-back." It won't be well for you to meet any pull-backs, Daniel, serious or smiling, if I know of it," said his better half, in tones which indicated that she meant it.—[Boston Globe.

A CASE of general average. "Ain't you rather old to ride for half price?" said a Charleston car conductor to the elder of two boys riding yesterday. "Well," remarked the youth, "I am under fourteen and this boy with me is only six. That don't make twenty, and you will take two boys under ten for half price each"—and he took them.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1875

GRANT'S Administration is willing that stealing should go on as long as State elections are in danger.

THE GAZETTE don't think that the Radical party will need any reform next year. All that it will need is Grant.

WHOEVER opposes a war with Spain, is in favor of the overthrow of common schools, according to the Gazette

WHENEVER Babcock wanted his stipend raised, he wrote to Joyce that "Hell was to pay," and the pitch was immediately brought to the boiling point.

A PHILOSOPHER with a calcium light at noonday, would find it a difficult matter to pick up an honest Radical official, judging from the testimony in the courts at St. Louis.

DICK DOCKSTADER, of Cleveland, could originate practical jokes, sing charmingly, play the piano artistically and tell a good story admirably, but Dick is now in jail charged with robbing the mails.

WARLIKE preparations among Robeson's wash-tubs, we are told, are still going on. A war with Spain would help Grant's Third Term project, call for more bonds to be shaved, and make a few more contractors rich. Then why not call for war, like the Gazette ?

"HONEST MONEY" may be defined as a Ringster's share of the "crooked" whiskey plunder, and the *sans culottes* as men who are in favor of official honesty. Mr. William M. Grosvenor ought to go about the country teaching the people once more.

THE list of Third Term organs is increasing daily, and we shall expect to see the Dispatch and Commercial enlisted under that banner in a short time, notwithstanding their present attitude. Like the small pox, the Third Term is contagious among Radical organs.

MR. M. GROSVENOR, of St. Louis is the Radical editor and orator who went into Ohio last fall and denounced the Democracy as *sans culottes*, and howled in favor of "honest money." The members of the Whiskey Ring now state on oath that Mr. Grosvenor shared in the plunder. He is a beautiful teacher to set up in the political Israel, but then he is on a par with the rest of them.

WE give in another column a communication written for the Philadelphia Times by Mr. Patton of Towanda, Bradford county, a gentleman of character who generally knows what he is talking about which explains how votes were obtained in the recent election. Why should Radical officials refrain from spending money since they were so liberally supplied from the whisky and other Rings now being uncovered. The Republican party is in power to-day through the direct use of money and not by the free suffrages of the people.

JOHN CHINAMAN is not alone in his love for rats, although the form of affection may take different shapes with different people. This fact is verified by a report that comes from Virginia City, Nevada. The miners there are all lamenting the destruction of the rats in the mines by the gas during the fire. These rats ate the scraps of bread, meat, etc., which the miners threw away, and which if left to remain would soon vitiate the air. There seems to be no remedy except the importation of a colony of rats which some other localities would be only too glad too furnish.

IF Boss Shepherd and Ben Butler succeed in getting Jewell and Bristow out of the Cabinet, there will be a brace of formidable Presidential candidates on hand. That they have offended the thieves of the country by attempting to gather the dues of the government is certain, but if the plunderers have no intimate relations with Grant, why should he be displeased, and attempt to remove Cabinet officers. Johnson was impeached for irregularity in that direction. Our private opinion is that the fifty thousand dollar gentleman, will have something more to attend to this winter than preparing a scare on the common school question.

MONEY--CURRENCY.

Nothing has been more discussed, and more mystified by discussion, than the question of money—and the currency. It seems to admit of as many different views and presentations as some of the texts of scripture; which in themselves are plain enough, till they are extensively manipulated by various brilliant speakers and writers, and then they sometimes become confusing. We do not of course undertake to say that all financial problems are simple; and easy of solution. By no means. There are some which "addition division and silence" will not reach; but the nub of the currency business, for the people of the United States, might be made to appear more clearly, were it not the interest of so many men that it should be otherwise.

The ancient writers, (Adam Smith and others) upon money and its functions, and upon the currency, of course studied and wrote according to the knowledge based upon the business affairs of their times, and their cogitations and conclusions may have been all right for their day and generation. The practical question now is, are they applicable to the present status of the world's transactions?

There can be no doubt that there was a time when gold and silver—the precious metals, so called, were the only legitimate basis for all banking, and all financial transactions; but there was also a period prior to that in the commercial history of the world when inferior metals, and other not costly substances, constituted the circulating medium or money of the people; the main object always being the same, namely, to have a known, generally accepted, and acknowledged medium of exchange, in which labor, in its various forms, might be inferentially deposited or invested, either under universal agreement, or as might be ordained and established by governmental authority, to which all submitted.

There was a time back of that when the business of the different people of the world was comparatively so limited that it could easily be transacted without tokens of any kind, when barter alone was sufficient.

There has now come a time when the business of the world has outgrown even the tokens of gold and silver, just as it outgrew the less valuable tokens of iron, when something in addition to the cumbersome articles of heavy metals, even though precious, is absolutely needed to conduct the world's gigantic financial affairs.

By a fiction, it is true, we may consider gold coin to be the basis of all currency, and in some respects to a limited extent, it is very convenient —especially as international currency; but it is of very little practical utility, in large transactions, within a single country. By a banker's fiction, it may be made, by deposit, a basis for a certain amount of banking operations; but for the purpose of holding paper at par, it can only do so by issuing no more paper than there is gold deposited: a thing that is never done, and which never was done. Something else, then there was which gave credit to paper as a medium, as money, between man and man, passing from hand to hand, and having purchasing power. This something has always been credit. The credit of the party issuing the paper; because, always, men of intelligence knew that the gold deposited, if called for, would not redeem the paper. It matters not much what shape the paper may have, if it calls for so much money, there must be something more behind it than deposited metal, of any sort. What is it that maintains the credit of the United States above par in the case of our national bonds? Is it gold or bullion deposited in vaults? No, it is the moral assurance that the government will pay its interest when it is due. This is the basis of the value of these bonds. If the Government were to-morrow to sell every dollar of gold it holds to-day, for greenbacks, it would make no material difference in the general credit of the government. The fact is, that the United States Government officers have no business to be buying and selling gold, as they do. Some better system than this should be devised by Congress; and a Democratic Congress must do it.

Suppose that to day the United States did not owe one dollar to any foreigner--that all her indebtedness was to her own citizens; or that the government was out of debt? The government might then go on, as now, coining the gold of her citizens at a nominal cost to them; but this need not necessarily have any connection whatever with the currency of the country. If the government in such a case made paper receivable for all dues of every description throughout the United States it would be practically a par currency, without reference to the price of gold. The real basis of value would be the labor of the people of the United States. It would not be gold, but credit. Think for a moment of the millions upon millions of dollars of money transactions which daily take place through the clearing House of the city of New York. Nearly the whole of it is based on little more than the honor of the men who do all their enormous business. Let us ask also, what do the people generally in their daily affairs know or care about gold? The quantity of wheat or of dry goods that greenbacks will buy should not be regulated by the fluctuations in the price of gold—to any serious extent. Many of the fluctuaitons are fictitious; entirely gambling in their nature. True, gambling does go on in gold, on a gigantic scale; but the people generally have little to do with this gambling. Nevertheless the business of the country is more or less affected by it; because some of the same people gamble, not only in gold, but in the products of the country at the same time.

It may be considered a proposition; that our paper money should be kept at par with gold, calling gold the universal currency, and further, that there is something which prevents it. What is this something? Is it something which Congressional legislation can remedy, or is it something outside of any possible action of Congress? Is it something that the people themselves can remedy, without the action of Congress?

Whose interest is it that the paper should be kept at a discount, and also that it should fluctuate? It must be somebody's. It is not the interest of the people generally—which is best subserved by a stable currency, always at par, in the payment of all dues of every description. It is the interest of speculators; and accordingly we may look to speculators, and to their headquarters in Wall street, New York, for the cause.

No one questions the ability of the United States government to redeem its promises to pay. Why then, should any of those promises be depreciated, and kept ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent. below par? How is this thing done? Is it not time that the people themselves should take this matter in hand? It is, and how is it to be accomplished? Only in one way; by putting out the Republican party which has brought us to this pass, and which continues the policy which sustains it, and by putting in power the Democracy. If the Democracy cannot remedy it, then it must indeed be irremedable; but we think it is to be remedied by honest legislation, and honest executive action. Wall street cannot be removed or put down, or be prevented from gambling in something; but surely legislation and sensible action can be so shaped as to take the national currency out of its grasp. If this cannot be done, then we are already slaves to a monied oligarcy, and our boasted independence is but a name.

WHO IS McDONALD?

The New York Tribune gives the following account of McDonald who secured the confidence of Grant during the war and has until his conviction as a whisky robber, maintained intimate relations with the sea gull of the White House. The country waits impatiently to see whether the chief executive will not only clear his skirts of infamy, but will, like Tilden and O'Connor, pursue public plunderers with earnestness. The Tribune states:

McDonald, a steamboat runner at St. Louis prior to the war, became closely connected with General Grant while the latter was commanding armies in the cotton region, and has been an intimate friend ever since. He made some money in cotton operations, and after the war was on familiar terms with men who were accused of whisky frauds in the time of President Johnson. As soon as Grant had been inaugurated McDonald applied for the position of Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and, notwithstanding the united and earnest opposition of Senators Schurz and Drake, all the representatives from Missouri, and many of the most influential Republicans and business men in St. Louis, he was appointed. He had taken no part in politics, is a man of genial manners, and had made neither political or personal enemies, and the opposition to his appointment arose wholly from a feeling that he was not a proper man for a position so peculiarly responsible, in which the temptations are so constant and so strong. But the President appointed him, and has since sustained him with singular tenacity and, apparently, with absolute confidence. Charges of fraud in that district were made, sometimes through official channels, and often in published statements. The Tammany frauds in this city were not more notorious, nor more generally believed to exist prior to their formal exposure, than were the whisky frauds in St. Louis for years. Yet the President not only treated all accusations with contempt, gave McDonald audience at Washington, while high dignitaries, waited, rode with him on Pennsylvania ave., and appeared with him on the most public occasions in St. Louis, but allowed him to exercise a very unusual influence, as was shown when the order of Bristow, transferring supervisors to other districts, was promptly revoked by the President, upon McDonald's personal application. Even after the full exposure of the frauds last Spring, the President evidently believed McDonald innocent, for he allowed him to resign, and continued to receive him on the terms of personal friendship until after his indictment.

THE CRIME OF THE AGE.

The following Third Term circular is being extensively circulated over the country, and to which we have referred to on previous occasions. It is to the effect that the guerrilla Mosby, the original Third Term man, is at the head of an organization in the South formed for the secret purpose of advocating the President's re-election, and that there is also a secret society, known as the Anti-Catholic Organization, pledged to the President, which is sending out secret circulars to the leading men throughout the country. This circular is as follows:

NATIONALITY NO BAR TO MEMBERSHIP—CONFIDENTIAL.—*Dear Sir:* In view of the intolerant, persistent, and aggressive efforts of Romanists in their avowed determination to subvert the Government of the United States, and to destroy our civil and religious liberty, I desire to submit to you the following questions:

1. Are you a Protestant from principle and from choice?

2. Are you in favor of preserving constitutional liberty and maintaining the government of the United States?

3. Do you regard Romanism as the enemy of civil and religious liberty?

4. Is it not, in your opinion, unwise and unsafe to appoint to civil, political, or military office in this country, men who owe allegiance to the Pope of Rome, and who have sworn to obey him?

5 Are you in favor of maintaining the principles of one general, unsectarian, free-school organization?

6. Are you opposed to all attempts to use the public funds for any sectarian purpose whatever?

7. Are you in favor of putting into office honest and true patriots who are best qualified to fill the positions regardless of political parties?

8. Are you willing to be governed by these principles in your political actions?

9. Are you willing to unite with others who hold these principles and henceforth devote yourself, your fortune, and your sacred honor to the protection and perpetuation of civil and religious liberty and this great American Union?

10. Can you, upon your sacred honor, without equivocation or mental reservation, answer all these questions in the affirmative?

11. Can you furnish the names, ages, residences, and occupations of the men who are willing to become organized under and be governed by the above principles?

If you are desirous of obtaining further information on the subject referred to in questions 9 and 11, please communicate with the persons from whom you receive this circular. Please consider this circular, its contents, and its source strictly private and confidential.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

A solemn sadness seems to have gathered over the Radical journals of this city as the Ring trials in St. Louis progress. They take no editorial notice of the matter, and they do not crowd their columns with the Associated Press reports of the testimony. They have suddenly discovered that brevity is the soul of wit, and that editorial silence is golden. Day by day the secrets of the Ring are being laid bare, and they are enough to make every honest citizen hang his head with shame, for this foul corruption reaches to the White House itself and embraces within its folds, Radical editors, loud-mouthed and blatant leaders and officials who are Grant's most intimate friends.

It is the crowning infamy of the age and shows how utterly corrupt and dangerous the Federal Administration has come to be, when crime and fraud is resorted to for the purpose of personal aggrandizement, and raising a fund with which to corrupt the ballot-box and retain political power. The St. Louis Times, surrounded by all the scenes and incidents of the trial very aptly says that enough of the mystery has been penetrated—enough of the concealment has been swept away—to make plain the direct connection of the whisky Ring with the leading manipulators of the Republican party, and at least the indirect connection of both with the President and his associates in the national Administration. If it be not susceptible of proof that Gen. Grant, in common with others high in his confidence and chief in his counsels, was the recipient of a weekly stipend derived from wholesale and systematic frauds upon the government, it is no longer to be doubted that he was possessed of the guilty knowledge of these frauds and assented to their perpetration in behalf of partisan interests, if not for the sake of private emolument. As much as this is admitted by Mr. Peddrick, the assistant prosecuting attorney in the McDonald case, where he states in his opening speech that "the conspiracy was entered into under the ostensible purpose of providing a fund for election campaigns," although this might not have been its main object or results and although the bulk of the funds thus raised found other, and still more mercenary investment There is corroborative evidence also that will take the form of sworn testimony before the pending inquisitions are done with, to show that the existence of this "conspiracy" has been known for several years to the authorities at Washington, and that the illegitimate fruits of its operation entered largely into the estimates of the political revenue by which the power of Radicalism was sustained and the honest will of the people year after year betrayed. And it follows still further, with all the force of a logical inference, that the same infamous and degrading system, so foreign to the theory of our governmental institutions and so abhorrent to the patriotic sense of the country, would have gone on unabashed and unabated, without let or hindrance from the Administration whose cause it subserved, had it not so rapidly abandoned the purpose of its inception, and become transformed into a mere instrument of individual aggrandizement.

If, as it would seem, the original idea was alone intended to meet certain party exigencies, by defrauding the revenues, it was speedily perverted to a scheme of wholesale plunder in which the exigencies of the party held but a secondary relation to the personal greed of the conspirators. Hence are we just in concluding that the government, by which we mean the ruling dynasty at Washington, with Grant as its central figure, placed no obstructions in the way of the Ring so long as it contributed to replenish the Treasury chest of the Republican party, and provide munitions of warfare for Republican campaigns. On the contrary, this government of ours—this government of high moral ideas—this government of loyalty and reform—this government under which all honest men now blush to live—gave to the crowning infamy of our political history, far more than a tacit endorsement, took no measures to arrest or expose it, and continued to share in its ill-gotten proceeds until the colossal greed of the combination overcame all other considerations and assumed to control a monopoly of the profitable shame that had hitherto been divided.

It is then, that the government, under the pretense of a sudden and startling discovery, and a grand show of retaliatory indignation, steps in to crush the enormous abuses of the Ring, and make frightful examples of its leaders and stipendiaries; but let it not be forgotten that when the work of retribution shall have been accomplished, as accomplished it must and ought to be, the taint of the ineffable disgrace will still cling to the skirts of the Administration, out of whose loins it originally proceeded, and that nothing short of an utter purgation of the national capital from its present political domination will fairly vindicate the country in the eyes of the world or make amends for its prostituted honor.

No one will say that our St. Louis contemporary is too severe in his language or his estimate of this most infamous conspiracy that sought alike the pollution of the ballot-box and the destruction of public honesty. Babcock's connection with the Ring seems now to be pretty clearly established by the testimony offered. When the official head-centres of the Ring wanted to increase the enormous assessments, they had only to show letters from Babcock and others high in authority at Washington to accomplish their purpose.

It was quite impossible for Mr. Douglass, the Revenue Commisssoner to discover the frauds, although their existence were notorious, and had been thoroughly exposed by the New York Sun. If he dispatched an agent to investigate some trusty friend of the Ring in the Treasury Department, the White House, telegraphed his coming and the crooked was made straight. But if, perchance, this agent seized upon any clue, an extra assessment was made and he was bribed into silence, and thus the gigantic robbery went on with the connivance of Federal officials, who were cheek-by-jowl with President Grant and in his inner confidence. Vast sums to carry elections and enrich dishonest officials were raised and the revenues and the distillers alike were robbed that the Radical Ringsters might roll in ease and opulence and drive fours-in-hand, display their shoddy possessions, the sudden acquisition of which was enough to prove that it had been dishonestly obtained.

And while these robberies were going on the Radical editors and orators and officials who were committing them traversed the country inveighing against the Democracy, and predicting all sorts of disaster if Grantism was deposed from power, and laying down and paying down their reasons why it should be continued.

St. Louis is but a small portion of this nefarious Ring. It may be found in every commercial centre, where funds to corrupt the ballot-box, and enrich officials were raised by the same mode. The whole system of Adminsstration at Washington is permeated with corruption. This Ring and all similar Rings are of Radical creation and can only be destroyed by destroying the party that fosters them. Is it indeed a vain and foolish thing to appeal to honest Republicans to save the government from destruction? These cases were staved off until after the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections to save the party from defeat, as all the facts could long since have been laid before the Grand Jury. Will the people forget by the next election the revelations made, and support for office the men who are implicated in these frauds? We shall see.

The Leader's view of this case is a weak one, where it insists that it reflects credit on Grant's Administration. It is simply uncovering the crimes of a party that had grown too large to be longer concealed.

TRULY WONDERFUL.

The Gazette, which claims to speak by "personal authority," is day by day becoming more and more impressed with Grant's great personal popularity, moral worth and the certainty of his re-election for a Third Term. The wonderful discoveries that it makes touching Grant's peculiar fitness for the office of President, could not be brought out by any other light, save the powerful rays cast by a $3,000 post-office advertisement. Here is one of the Gazette's remarkable sayings:

In our view President Grant's administration has been one of reform throughout. He even proceded so far as to fairly try the impractible Civil Service reform and abandoned it only when its utter worthlessness became apparent. It is well known that while theoretically beautiful, the Civil Service Reform was an utter failure in practice. The selection of officials by examination did nothing more than to put Democrats in office

We are very much obliged to the Gazette for the compliment it so neatly and unintentionally pays to the Democracy. We were always of the opinion that Democrats were better qualified to fill offices of responsibility and trust than Radicals, and the sage observation of the Gazette fully confirms our views. When examinations were had to fill vacancies, it was discovered that the Democratic applicants possessed the best qualifications, and got the offices, hence Civil Service Reform was a failure, reforming, as it did, Democrats into office.

It is seldom that the Gazette is so frank in its expressions, but we presume that in this instance, it did not understand the full force of its own language, otherwise it would have given some other reason for the discontinuance of Civil Service Reform; for instance, the novel reason that it was "only substituting one system of making appointments for another." In fact the Gazette does make this truly wonderful discovery, something that would never have occurred to anybody else.

Concerning the certainty of Grant's election for another term, the Gazette has no sort of doubt, and says:

To assume, therefore, that the elements combined against President Grant can defeat him, in the event of his nomination, is to imagine that the element that unsuccessfully backed Greeley in 1872, can succeed in electing a Democrat in 1876. We do not share in this illusion. When the canvass comes to be made up, it can be readily shown that the Republican party has steadily favored reform, and that it is the party of the people. Of the success of its candidates, we have not a shadow of doubt.

Just how the Radical leaders and Grant are going to show that they have been "steadily in favor of reform" for the past eight years, while all the abuses and corruptions that now curse the country were growing up, we are, as yet, at a loss to know; but the Gazette will no doubt be able to evolve the process.

ORGANIZATION.

The Lancaster Intelligencer commenting upon a communication furnished by an old Democrat in relation to a proper organization of the party, makes the following suggestions, which correspond with views we have held for years and frequently published, especially in relation to the formation of the State Central Committee from the Chairman of county Committees and the subdivision of the main Committee into four or five parts with Vice Chairmen. The intelligencer remarks:

We would divide the election districts into school districts, and have one member from each school district constitute the committee of the election district; the chairman of the committee should be ex-officio the member of the county committee from the election district, and he should have the power of removing any member of the district committee—appointed in the first place by the Democrats of the district—for neglect of duty, and of supplying his place. So the chairman of the county committee—with the consent of the committee—should have the power of removing any member of the county committee who does not attend to his duty. The chairman of the county committees should constitute the State central committee, should be sub-divided into four or five parts, corresponding with a division of the State into four or five districts, and a vice-chairman should be appointed by the chairman over each of these sub-divisions; these vice-chairmen would constitute an executive committee which might be frequently called together by the chairman for report and consultation.

This would be our idea of an efficient organization; and it would be efficient provided the chairman of the State committee was an energetic and capable man and the chairman of the county committees were his efficient seconds. A failure to select a good chairman would be caused only by the stupidity of the committee; and to ensure good county chairmen, we think it would be well to give the State committee power to displace such as might be found to be inefficient and negligent.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR MR. LO.

The report of the Commission appointed to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for the Black Hills, has been printed and as is the custom, settles the whole Indian question to its satisfaction. It is short and looks well on paper. The old scalper is to go to work and support himself and family, a humiliating condition hitherto enforced mainly upon the white race: the other proposition is compulsory education for little tomahawk. The Chicago Tribune has a few words to say on this part of the programme:

The way seems clear as to the labor question in its application to the adult Indian, but it is not so clear with reference to the educational question in its application to the juvenile Indian. Happily, the adult Indian is out of all consideration, since it would be a more hopeful task to commence the education of all the mummies in Egypt than of the Sioux or any other tribe. The Commission boldly takes the bull by the horns and demands that the young Indian ladies and gentlemen shall be removed from their parents to various military academies and other educational localities, and then compulsory education shall be brought into play. Here the nice arises a question which will provoke universal discussion. If there is no power to compel a white man to be educated, how are we going to compel the young Indian idea to shoot? One thing is certain: Education under these circumstances would be compulsory in the broadest and freest significance of the term. The whole army of the United States would be insufficient to enforce education among the Indians. Every able-bodied Indian would require a corporal's guard to stand constant watch over him, to keep at his work, and save the schoolmaster's or school ma'am's scalp. Sheridan's cavalry would have a lively time in driving the Tongarees and Wongarees to their daily dose of the rule of three and the use of the globes. Imagination fancies the youthful Indian maidens industriously toiling over their first lessons in French and Berlin wools at the risk of a dose of grape and canister; scouts industriously pursuing young Indian gentlemen who have gone off hunting prairie chickens instead of going to school; a regiment of troops compelling the one little, two little, three little Injuns, magnified in this case into one, two, or three thousand, to absorb their daily rations of Homer, Livy, political economy, and moral philosophy. Imagination goes still further and fancies the despair of the average young Sioux or Ponca as he wrestles with the Pons Asinorum and the processes of logic, and the horror of the Arrapahoe and Chippewa as he listens to the Bible in the public schools and finds that his Manitou is not in it, and his disgust at being compelled to listen by a squad of infantry, because if there is any right to compel him to be educated there is the same right to compel him to listen to the Bible.

MINOR NOTES.

SANKEY'S musical conundrum, "Where are the Nine?" may be satisfactorily answered that they are looking out for number One.

BOSS GRANT is running his Third Term business with great energy just at present; but it probably will not, come to much. The people dont want him any more.

SENATOR CONKLING has been unhappy ever since he heard of Carl Schurz' determination to make New York his place of residence.

THE Chicogo Times says of Ex-Governor Warmoth: Disappointment in the cherished aim of his political life—the Senatorship—soured him, and he deserted the liberal siren to take up again with the more profitable party ways.

THE Boston Globe comments on the decapitation of one of Massachusetts' sons in the Patent Office by Secretary Chandler. It says his offense was that of being a secessionist a term meaning with Secretary Chandler non-paymemt of political assessments. Its only consolation is that "what is the nation's loss is Massachussetts' gain."

MR. P. T BARNUM told the following in his lecture in Chicago: "In his museum, a gentleman and daughter stood gazing at the Siamese Twins. The showman said they were the most remarkable phenomenon in the known world, were born in Siam, &c. 'Brothers; I suppose?' remarked the gentleman, interrogatively, still looking with wonder at the tied-ups. 'Yes, Sir, brothers; natural brothers, too,' said the showman. 'My dear,' said the visitor, religiously, turning to his daughter, 'think of the goodness of Providence in linking two natural brothers together, instead of two strangers."

A DISPATCH from Washington says that "the appropriation for the collection of customs being deficient some $600,000, the Secretary of the Treasury will soon issue an order reducing the number of employes in the custom houses." The inference is that, if the appropriation had been made sufficiently large to keep all the surplus officials on the government pay-rolls, there would be no reduction in the number of employes. It is significant that Bristow did not realize the extent of the deficiency in the appropriation until after the elections were over, nor until within a very few days of the assembling of a House of Representatives, which, it is believed, will make inquiry into the number of useless political blowers and strikers that are supported at public expense.

BARON EDMUND ROTHSCHILD, elder son of Baron James Rothschild head of the Paris branch of the great banking house, is in San Francisco, astonishing the people by appearing with very plain clothes, gloveless hands, bamboo walking-stick, steel-rimmed eyeglasses and without a particle of jewelry about his person. As a representative of $350,000,000 of wealth, Edmund is not attractive personally, especially in San Francisco, where men who make a million or two generally exhibit their wealth about their persons.

THE PILGRIM EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

THE POLLUTION OF THE BALLOT IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS—HOW BRADFORD COUNTY CAME UP SMILING.

[To the Editor of the Phila. Times:]

I see it stated in the editorial of the Times that the aggregate vote for Governor Hartranft at the last election fell far below his vote at the previous election. I can tell you how it came: At the late election the Ring Republicans operated in various ways One way was to buy up a sufficient number of indigent Democrats to counteract the defection from Hartranft of sincere and honest temperance Republicans, who of course voted for Browne, the temperance candidate. Another way was to buy back as many disaffected Republicans as possible, and another and more successful and less dangerous way was to bribe all they could who were opposed to Hartranft to stay at home on the day of the election, which latter way accounts for the falling off of the votes for Hartrant at the last election. They have been at this bribery business so long that like other criminals they have grown bold, and, to a me extent, have thrown off the restraints of caution. At the last election campaign some $15,000, in instalments of $7,000, $5,000 and $3,000, were imported into this county for fraudulent purposes, and I presume a pro rata amount was sent into each county in the State. The amounts of the bribes were various, according to the circumstanses of the party to be bribed. For a voter in indigent circumstances it was from $2 to $5, and for an active influential Democrat it was from $25 to $100, or more. At the election two years ago, a laboring man called on me on the morning of the election and gave me quite an encouraging account of how many known Republicans in Towanda township, where he resided, were going to vote the Democratic ticket—which I then supported myself—and when he went to the polls a man bribed him to vote the Republican ticket for one dollar. Last year another laboring man, in the same township was bought up in the same way for $1.50, and openly says he intends to be in the market at every election. I would have prosecuted these cases, but I expected the parties bribed for their votes would have been bribed to swear falsely. But I have found a case, at the last election in this borough, where a prominent ring Republican offered an honest, industrious Democrat of this borough two dollars to vote the Republican ticket, which he refused; he then offered him five dollars, which he also refused, and, be it said to his credit and incorruptible integrity that he gave the Ring Republican to understand that he was not for sale. This case I intend to prosecute, and I am on the track of several other cases fit for exemplary punishment, and in pursuing this case I intend if possible, to get positive proof of where the corruption fund came from. This corruption fund, I presume, is only a pro rata amount sent by the infamous corruptionists to each county in the State. The penalty for the nefarious frauds is from $100 fine and six months' imprisonment to $500 fine and two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and if, as they ought to be, all persons offering or receiving bribes at the last election were convicted, our penitentiaries at Philadelphia and at Pittsburgh would not hold the tenth man of the dirty scoundrels. "I have seen the wicked in great honor, and spreading like a green bay tree, yet he passed away, and lo, he was not;"—Psalms, 37-35, 36. A Republican friend from the country met me in the street the other day, and asked me what I thought of the result of the election. I replied that it had shown the great power of money. He dropped his head and said no more. If, as evidently was the case at the last Presidential election, sufficient votes can be bought up by official assessments and contributions to a corruption fund, amounting to several millions of dollars, to elect the present Presidential incumbent, he can secure a third term or any number of terms, until he and his posterity are perpetuated in monarchical power, and before his fourth term he may be crowned as King Ulysses I. and his son be the heir apparent to the royal diadem. Can it be that this once glorious Republic—the open asylum of the oppressed of all nations—is, on the eve of the commemoration of her Centennial natal day, so soon to be buried in the grave of oblivion? Oh! ye signers of the immortal Declaration of our Independence, and dear departed shades of Washington, Warren, Putnam, Marion, Lee and Montgomery, of Franklin, Jefferson, Adams and Henry, take one last glimmering look upon the once fair fabric erected by your patriotism and valor, and if it must follow in the engulphing wake of other ill-fated Republics, in pity let its ruins be embalmed in your regretful tears, and its once proud banner, whose bright stars illumined the widening area of freedom, and whose broad stripes bade defiance to the world in arms, be, alas! its mourning wreath and its winding sheet.

W. PATTON.

TOWANDA, November 15, 1875.

GREENBACKS FOR BONDS.

A Greenback meeting was held at Indianapolis attended by three thousand voters. The following petition explains the platform:

"In view of the continued and increased depression of business, resulting in the failure and bankruptcy of all productive enterprise; the enforced idleness of thousands of honest and industrious working people; the continued shrinkage of values, and the relative increase of taxation; the vast burden of public and private debts, relatively increased by the depression of all other values—all produced, as we believe, by a mistaken policy of financial legislation; therefore, we, the undersigned, citizens and voters of the city of Indianapolis and vicinity, do unite in the following demands upon the Congress of the United States:

"1. The immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption Act of May 14, 1875, commonly known as the Sherman Bill.

"2. The permanent retirement of all National Bank notes, and the substitution therefor of National legal tender paper money, to be issued directly from the Treasury of the United States.

"3. The refunding of at least a portion of the present National bonded debt into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest—say 3-65 per cent. per annum, interconvertible with National legal tender paper money, at the pleasure of the holders.

"And we further unite in a call for a mass meeting to be held at Indianapolis December 1st, 1875, in furtherance of these demands."

THE SEA.

BARRY CORNWALL

The sea! the sea! the open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free!
Without a mark, without a bound,
It runneth the earth's wide regions round;
It plays with the clouds; it mocks the skies;
Or like a cradled creature lies.

I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea!
I am where I would ever be;
With the blue above, and the blue below,
And silence wheresoe'er I go;
If a storm should come and wake the deep,
What matter? I shall ride and sleep.

I love, oh how I love to ride
On the fierce, foaming, bursting tide,
When the mad wave drowns the moon,
Or whistles aloft his tempest tune,
And tells how goeth the world below,
And why the southwast blasts do blow.

I never was on the dull, tame shore,
But I loved the great sea, more and more,
And backward flew to her billowy breast,
Like a bird that seeketh its mother's nest;
And a mother she was, and is to me;
For I was born on the open sea!

The waves were white, and red the morn,
In the noisy hour when I was born;
And the whale it whistled, the porpoise rolled,
And the dolphins bared their backs of gold;
And never was heard such an outery wild,
As welcomed to life the ocean child.

I've lived since then, in calm and strife,
Full fifty summers, a sailor's life,
With wealth to spend, and power to range;
But never have sought, nor sighed for change:
And Death, whenever he comes to me,
Shall come on the wild unbounded sea!

SNOBBERY SNUBBED.

A HITHERTO UNWRITTEN REMINISCENCE OF THE NELLIE GRANT NUPTIALS.

[Griselda in the Hartford Times.]

But bridesmaids' dresses, when mentioned by a Washington scribbler, cannot but suggest a reminiscence of the fell blow struck by means of such frippery at our official aristocracy, otherwise known as the "court circle" on the occasion of the grand international coup d'etat, when the President's daughter became a British subject. A modisto from New York, who had flourished a branch establishment there during the winter, with more enterprise than discretion, took the contract for the preparation of the dresses of the bridesmaids of Nellie Grant. I say with more enterprise than discretion, because, as the affair turned out, discretion would have been the better part of valor. A delegation composed of certain of the mothers of the young ladies who were to officiate as attendants on the grand occasion, waited on the modiste, who had in the meantime returned to New York to give explicit directions as to the quality of the silk to be used for the robes, and stipulate what price should be paid for each. The dresses were to cost, in consideration of the number to be made, $110 each, and special directions were given to finish the skirt of each silken robe with a flounce of the same material, to make the garments more durable and the best quality of tulle was to be used in their trimming. The dresses were to be finished and delivered in Washington long enough before the wedding day to allow of alterations, should they fail in fitting their intended wearer. But, alack a day! not only did the robes fail to put in an appearance at the appointed time, but when they did come, and it was not until the Saturday before the wedding, you can never guess how they did come; and, thus was the blow struck at the official families whose daughters were chosen to be actors on the important occasion. They were marked "C. O. D.!" Was ever such an insult heard of? as for a New York modiste to decline to trust for the small sum of $110 the daughters of the Secretary of State, of the Admiral of the Navy, the General and Surgeon-General of the Army, a Senator from New York, a Senator from New Jersey, of the great Philadelphia banker, and of the President's own brother-in-law? Yes, so it was, and the inexorable representative of the "Express Company," when he called with a box and found the lady to whom it was addressed out, or (not expecting such a peremptory collection of the dressmaker's bill,) unprepared to pay the amount due on the spot, departed at once with his goods. As this occurred on Saturday, a delay in the delivery was necessitated until Monday, and the wedding was fixed for the ensuing Thursday. Your readers can easily imagine the anguish of the maidens, who knew their long delayed paraphernalia was in the city, and beyond their reach. And that, too, when every moment was precious and alteration was necessary to ensure success when the dresses were worn. And alteration was necessary; also the silk was of inferior quality, the flounce was missing which should have bordered the skirts, and the tulle was mashed! To remedy the latter grievance the dresses were laid out in state on the beds of spare rooms, or suspended from gas-burners, and in the last instance the gentle spring breeze was admitted through a window to assist in blowing out the filmy tulle, an occupation to which each of the elected maidens devoted all their spare moments. Thus it will be seen that there may be drawbacks to the felicity of even those young ladies who are privileged to figure conspicuously on great international occasions.

SANTA EULALIA.

THE MOST PRODUCTIVE MINE IN THE WORLD—$500,000,000.

[Nevada Independent.]

In 1703 three malefactors of the then small town of Chihuahua, Mexico, flying from justice betook themselves to the surrounding mountains, and there for several weeks led a life of terror, moving about from fastness to fastness in constant dread of the fierce Apaches, who occupied the territory on the one hand, and of their pursuing white brethren on the other. One evening they built a large fire in a ravine to cook their supper, and when the surrounding bowlders became heated, a molten white metal issued out of them. The next day a friendly Indian arrived in Chihuahua, bearing a message from the fugitives to the priestly authorities, offering as a condition for their pardon enough silver to build a Cathedral, which offer was accepted. Such is the story of the discovery of the silver mines of Santa Eulalia.

The State of Chihuahua is in the extreme northeast of Mexico. It is separated from the State of Texas on the northeast by the Rio Grand, and is bounded on the north by New Mexico and Arizona. The city of Chihuahua is the capital. The mines, of which there are several, are all situated in a mountain, about twelve miles from the city. it rises above the surrounding plain to a distance of 1,000 and 2,000 feet, and is popularly known as the "Silver Mountain of Santa Eulalia." Wonderful stories are told of the wealth of these mines. They were constantly worked by the old Spanish proprietors from the time of their discovery in 1703 until 1822, the year of the revolution that drove the Spaniards out of the country. During this period Chihuahua grew from a mere outpost of the Jesuit missionaries into a city of 56,000 inhabitants, while the mining village of Santa Eulalia and another sprang up in the gorges of the mountain, containing respectively 8,000 and 5,000 souls. From a tax of one real (20½ cents) on every mark (pound) of silver, as it came from the refining furnaces, there was built, between 1728 and 1750, the celebrated Cathedral of Chihuahua, at a cost of $100,000. While Mexico was in possession of the crown of Spain, the laws of that Kingdom required one-fifth of the product of all the mines of gold and silver to be paid into the Royal Treasury. This made it necessary for the products of their mints to be reported to the King's officers. These records were kept with Spanish formality in the different mints of the Vice-royalty, and the records of the mint of Chihuahua, which are still preserved, show that nearly $500,000,000 were registered in that office, most of which was the production of the miners of Santa Eulalia.

The revolution, the Empire of Iturbide and the establishment of the Republic involved a struggle of fourteen years, which greatly crippled the resources of the country. Then, four years later, came the expulsion of the Spaniards, who were the capitalists, and this was followed by constant internal revolutions, with wars with Texas, France (in '39), the United States, growing out of the annexation of Texas, and the conquest by Maximilian. These and the ravages of the Indians, who claimed the mining districts, paralyzed Mexican industry, and put a long stop to the new development of riches that had hitherto been considered inexhaustible.

THE MISFORTUNE OF FOX, THE CLOWN.

[From the New York Times.]

In the acting of George L. Fox, who has for many years been a New York favorite, there has been for a considerable time past a change which is apparent to those who have only seen him a few times, while to his friends, and to those who have been accustomed to see him frequently, his stage performances are mournful instead of mirthful. It is a sad fact that he has entirely lost the wonderful pantomimic ability which characterized him for years, and that his career has come to a most melancholy end. A paragraph appeared some weeks ago, which went the rounds of the press, that Mr. Fox had been stricken with paralysis of the face. The disease was attributed to the cosmetics and ointments which he has used during his professional career for the purpose of keeping the muscles and skin of the face mobile. In these preparations bismuth was said to be a prominent ingredient, and to this drug was attributed the mischief. This story, although contradicted, was true, although the affection of the optic nerve which accompanies or is a part of the paralysis, was, it is said, produced by an entirely different cause. The statement is made by one of Mr. Fox's most intimate friends, that while he was playing in a Western city, some months ago, he met with a curious accident. In the production of what is called the Freedmen's Bureau he received a violent blow on the nose. In the scene a number of negro boys jump from the inside of a bureau near which the clown stands. Mr. Fox was standing rather nearer the bureau than usual, and the last boy who jumped out was a substitute, and larger than the one whom Fox expected to see. The boy in jumping struck his head against Mr. Fox's nose, fairly driving it in so as to strain the operatic nerve. The blow felled him to the ground and he has not yet recovered from its effect.

Within a month there have appeared symptoms which have developed into a marked case of softening of the brain, and there is no doubt that the fine mind of the actor is now a wreck.

LEARNING TO READ WITH THE DEVIL FOR LIBRARIAN.

The New York correspondent of the Northern Christian Advocate tells the following incident:

"A striking instance of the benefit of learning to read (with the devil for librarian) transpired on our police records a few days since. It was a little barefoot lad of only ten years, who had improved his time so well as to have mastered the words and imbibed the lessons of a dime novel—which he carried—descriptive of the fortunes of a runaway boy; to have further provided himself with a loaded pistol and a bag to contain his two kindred treasures; to have stolen what little money his poor mother had by her; and to have walked all the way from Patterson to New-York in quest of a career—inevitably of crime." He adds: "But while there is no way to stop the swarming of villainous dime novels and story-papers, there is such a thing as forestalling the ground, to a great extent, against them. I know numbers of people who make diligent distribution of wholesome and captivating juvenile literature a systematic duty. As all the commendable juvenile periodicals of the country, with hardly any exceptions other than those of the religious societies, are now consolidated in the St. Nicholas, there is nothing invidious in mentioning it as the great means of pre-occupying the young mind at large against the literature of villainous and semi-villainous adventure, or in adding that it is incomparably adapted to the work. Nothing like it in beauty and vivacity has ever been printed for children before, and nothing like it can be got up by the cheap trash publishers. Every number is to me a new wonder."

Whether we agree with the writer or not in his estimate of this or that juvenile periodical, we certainly indorse his opinion, stated further on, that publishers "ought to do everything possible—and so ought you and I—to carry out the bad story-papers with just the magazine that will crowd them hardest."

SAID a Dakota judge to the plaintiff in a divorce suit, "Johnny, I ain't goin' to inquire inter circumstances in this deleterions age. You say you smashed the feller. You wouldn't 'a done it, as a man, without resting. Divorce granted."

ALLAN PERCY.

CAROLINE NORTON.

It was a beauteous lady richly dressed;
Around her neck are chains of jewels rare;
A velvet mantle shrouds her snowy breast,
And a young child is softly slumbering there.
In her own arms, beneath that glowing sun,
She bears him onward to the green-wood tree;
Is the dull heath, thou fair and thoughtless one,
The place where an earl's son should cradled be?
Lullaby!

Though a proud earl be father to my child,
Yet on the sward my blessed babe shall lie;
Let the winds lull him with their murmurs wild,
And toss the green bough upward to the sky;
Well knows that earl how long my spirit pined,
I loved a forester, glad, bold, and free;
And had I wedded as my heart inclined,
My child were cradled 'neath the green-wood tree.
Lullaby!

Slumber thou still my innocent—mine own,
While I call back the dreams of other days.
In the deep forest I feel less alone,
Than when those palace splendors mock my gaze.
Fear not! my arm shall bear thee safely back;
I need no squire, nor page with bended knee,
To bear my baby through the wild wood track,
Where Allan Percy used to roam with me.
Lullaby!

Here I can sit and while the fresh wind blows,
Waving the ringlets of thy shining hair,
Giving my cheek a deeper tinge of rose,
I can dream dreams that comfort my despair;
I can make visions of a different home,
Such as we hoped in other days might be;
To bear my baby through the wild wood track,
There no proud earl's unwelcome footsteps come—
There, Allan Percy, I am safe with thee!
Lullaby!

Then art mine own—I'll bear thee where I list,
Far from the dull, proud tower, and donjon keep;
From my long hair the pearl chains I'll untwist;
And with a possant's heart sit down and weep.
Thy glittering broidered robe, my precious one,
Changed for a simpler covering shall be;
And I will dream thee Allan Percy's son,
And think poor Allan guards thy sleep with me.
Lullaby!

LITERATURE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Those who would give children for daily diet only dry crusts, well picked bones and slops, would be hooted at as barbarians—and rightly too. Then what can be said of the kindly and respectable people who provide for their young charges a mental food which corresponds to the bones, the crusts and the slops? The quality of the literature specially prepared for boys and girls in their early teens is not more remarkable than its quality. It is too often flabby, gushing and pretentious. It attempts muscle and ends in mush; it adorns the tale at the expense of the moral, and is as far below the fine old English models as it well can be. There's little that is rich, strong and healthy about it, and yet it is the stuff, outside text-books, that chiefly helps to make the brains of school boys and girls between the ages of twelve and sixteen. When the supply falls the young people are naturally not slow to take up those novels which are even more weak and gushing. There is scarcely such a thing as vital and systematic instruction in English literature in home and school. Readers certainly do not offer it, and the average teacher appears to take very little interest in it. Even in the old and thorough schools, the course of reading—if there be one—is apt to be pursued in a perfunctory fashion which leaves the graduate without any quickening desire to seek for himself the literary treasures of the world. Young Americans of the better class have, as a rule, bright minds and docile tastes; yet the usual reading matter of an unpleasantly large number of young men and women is made up of sensational novels, and the "entertaining things"—fashions and murders among them—in the daily newspaper. They are utterly ignorant as to the real riches of English writing; it is no wonder that their minds so quickly take on the conventional commonplace tone.

It is useless to inflict upon young people a daily compulsory stint of dry history and drier essay. The teacher who is really wise and accomplished understands very well how to awaken and to train an active and delighted interest in the best thought and the noblest literary manner. If nothing but a novel appeals at present to the young girl's capacity, give her a novel; but let it be a standard in conception and execution. "The Newcomes," if rather more worldly, is assuredly a sweeter and healthier tonic than "The Wide, Wide World," or even the fashionable Boston "Juveniles." There is not much danger of surfeiting children with writing too old for them; every teacher who knows his business thoroughly knows how the fields of history may be made to blossom under young eyes; how childish imaginations take fire between the flint of motive and the steel of action when both are brilliantly rehearsed; and how even the bones of inference and deduction are made lively by eager young minds. Girls and boys who are not stupid naturally delight in splendid descriptions, in good sense and in simple English. If, instead of all this, they learn to love a diet of crusts and slops, it shows willful carelessness on the part of friends and teachers.—[New York Tribune.

SEEING THE WORLD.

A late editorial in a leading daily paper, headed "Certain Holiday Books," attributes the mutiny on the school-ship to the inflamed ambition of some of the lads who had been reading the adventures of a certain cheap hero of the Bowery variety. The same article goes on to show that the modern parent's guilty neglect, if not positive misdirection of the "boy's taste for reading" is the fruitful cause of the mass of boy crime that of late has startled thinking people into closer observation—and finally it adds these very suggestive words:

"The Mayor of Philadelphia, it is said, asserts that he could rid the jails of two-thirds of the juvenile criminals in the next year, if he could banish certain plays from the boards of the Variety Theaters, and put certain books out of print. We only suggest these facts to mothers and fathers. It is their part to clear the jails in future. No Mayor can help them."

Now, it will not do to take fascinating and bad literature out of these boys' hands, and give them in its place Mrs. Barbauld and Peter Parley, or worse still, the sentimental dribblings of those writers who think that any "good-y" talk will do for children. We must give them good, strong, interesting reading, with the blood and sinew of real life in it—heartsome, pleasant reading, that will waken them to a closer observation of the best things about them.

The great mental evil of the day is the impression invariably given to young minds that seeing the world necessarily means seeing the badness of the world. Once let a boy understand that to see the world in a fair, manly way, one must see all its good side, its nobleness and true progress, and you at once put his soul in the way of a wholesome growth.

It is right and natural for a boy to want to see the world. It is right and natural for him to want to read books that, according to his light, show him what the world is.

The wrong and the unnaturalness are in the careless way in which parents and guardians ignore this want, or fail to meet it in a proper manner.

Vile writers and worse publishers are fattening on this tendency of boys and the carelessness of parents.

Good writers and honest publishers are offering the means of remedying the great evil, and are showing the boys of this country how they may see the world and yet remain pure and true.

Parents must decide which class of writers and publishers shall win the race.—[Sunday School Times.

BORDER RUFFIAN JOURNALISM.

[From the Leavenworth Times.]

Yesterday Mr. Lamborn, who has charge of the city circulation of the Times called at the Commercial office to collect an unpaid bill from J. F. Legate. The hungry polypus was seated when Mr. Lamborn entered, and in response to a request to settle, said that he could not. Mr. Lamborn asked him when he could, or if he ever intended to. Jeems, instead of answering politely, arose and, in an excited manner, endeavored to forcibly expel his creditor from the office. Mr. Lamborn did not see it in this light, and rather than have a personal altercation with a bully, departed as a gentleman should.

This is only one of Jeems' low tricks. Last week he played a game of pedro in a Delaware street saloon and lost, but instead of paying for the game, as an honorable man would have done, he slid out the back door. One of the gentlemen in the room quietly paid Jeems' bill, and then and there determined hereafter not to play with common dead-beats. And all this from a man who would be known as a respectable editor.

A MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

[From the Denver News, 6th.]

Something out of the routine of social life in New Mexico occurred at Albuquerque last week, the details of which are furnished by a correspondent of the News. It was the marriage of Miss Lola Chaves, daughter of Colonel J. Francisco Chaves of Los Lunas, to Don Marinano Armijo, a member of the wealthy family of Armijos. The preparations for the event had been more than ordinarily elaborate and extensive. All the uppertendum of the New Mexican society for two hundred miles round about received highly-scented invitations. The wedding took place at 6:30 o'clock The arrival of the hour for the taking place of the ceremony was announced by the booming of artillery, the Albuquerque battery having taken position in front of the bride's residence. The band of the Eighth Cavalry, which had been transported from Santa Fe for the occasion, played a wedding march, and after the ceremony continued to discourse music throughout the evening. Supper tables, loaded with the choicest menu, had been arranged for five hundred guests, and fully that number partook of the refreshments. The band played all night, and the young folks danced till broad daylight, and at sunrise the bride and groom, and most of the invited merry-makers repaired to the village church, where mass prayers were offered for the happy couple. Breakfast scarcely less elaborate than supper, over with, the newly-married pair, with their immediate attendants, proceeded in carriages to Los Lunas, followed by a procession of friends, bent on seeing the affair out. The brass band followed close behind. That night Los Lunas witnessed a social sensation rarely if ever equalled before in the Territory. The wedding reception lasted till eleven o'clock, but dancing, music and feasting continued all night.

FISH CULTURE IN MARYLAND.

The Maryland State Fish commission have completed the construction of a fishhatching establishment at Druid Hill Park, Baltimore. Some 500,000 California salmon eggs are to be hatched, which have been forwarded by the U. S. Fish commissioner from the McLeod River, California.

The California salmon furnishes most of our markets with canned salmon, as well as the smoked salmon sold by fish dealers. It is a fish that attains the size of thirty or forty pounds, and is of rapid growth and delicious flavor. The State Fish commission during the year past placed in Maryland waters 200,000 of these fish, and if their labors at Druid Hill Park, are successful, it is thought, they will use double that number the present season.

At some distance beyond the hatching house in Druid Hill Park, near the "crow's nest," a series of ponds have been constructed, in which have been placed a number of golden tench and select carp, which were brought here from Germany during last Summer by Rudolf Hessel and Mr. Welcher. These fish will spawn in the spring, and from their products it is intended to stock the waters of more Southern States.

FALL OF A METEOR IN CONNECTICUT.

[From the Norwich (Conn.,) Bulletin.]

A small bowlder, bearing all the distinguishing marks of a meteoric stone, was found lying in the middle of the road in Windham county last week, having doubtless fallen in the November shower of meteors. It is in the form of an oblate spheroid, the longest diameter being nine inches, the shortest, six inches. About one-third of the entire mass, probably split off either by explosion in the atmosphere, or by collision with the earth, when it fell, is wanting. The weight of the part that remains is nineteen and one-half pounds. The external surface, of a dark brown color, is very smooth and even, with the exception of slight indentations here and there. The elementary composition is feldspar, with a small intermixture of metallic alloy, probably nickel and iron. It is, in a word, a very fine sample of those ponderous but swift-winged visitors which occasionally descend to us upon aerial paths, but bring with them no information relative to the particular source from which they come.

THE Kentucky papers say the tobacco crop is all "cured." It wasn't a very sick crop, though.

TOO LATE.

DINAH MARIA MULOCK.

Could ye come back to me, Douglas, Douglas,
In the old likeness that I knew,
I would be so faithful, so loving, Douglas;
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true.

Never a scornful word should grieve ye;
I'd smile on ye sweet as the angels do:—
Sweet as your smile shone on me ever,
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true.

Oh! to call back the days that are not!
My eyes were blinded, your words were few;
Do you know the truth now, up in Heaven,
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true?

I never was worthy of you, Douglas;
Not half worthy the like of you;
Now all men beside seem to me like shadows;
I love you, Douglas, tender and true.

Stretch out your hand to me, Douglas, Douglas;
Drop forgiveness from Heaven like dew;
As I lay my heart on your dead heart, Douglas,
Douglas, Douglas, tender and true.

THE LATEST MOONSTORY.

A TELESCOPE OF TOUGHENED GLASS TURNED ON THE MOON, AND THE DISCOVERIES THAT WERE MADE—THE GREAT MIRROR.

[Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Graphic.]

M. Bastie's process of toughening glass has already been productive of valuable results in the arts; it has been reserved for M. Lastnai-Coreau to make it still more valuable in the sciences by employing glass treated in M. Bastie's way for optical purposes. He has constructed therewith the lens of a large Georgian telescope with which he has thus far resolved, and, by employing the Rutherford method, has photographed three hitherto unknown nebulæ in Argo and four in Scorpio, besides the results of which I have spoken, of the revolution of nebulæ not previously seen, the discoveries in regard to luna topography, and in general to selenography of all kinds, are of the utmost importance. When in Russia astronomers were first turning their attention to that glittering surface on the moon which was supposed by them to be a huge mirror erected by the lunar inhabitants for the purpose of establishing a sort of telegraphic communication with the people of the earth, it happened that M. Lastnai-Coreau was supervising the near completion of his telescope as the works of M. Eichens, the contractor of the new instrument for the Paris Conservatory. M. Lastnai-Coreau has turned his telescope upon the moon, and has found, indeed, the glittering surface, but has conclusively shown that its use is not that which has been attributed to it. Without entirely conclusive evidence, it has long been thought that the moon is without an atmosphere, although many have asserted that, on account of the fact that the moon's center of gravity is some eight miles away from the center of sphericity, the air and water of that planet had gravitated to that side of the moon which is never turned toward the earth. Able investigators have shown the falsity of both propositions; there is an atmosphere on the moon which envelopes it as ours does the earth. From his investigations with his instrument, which practically brings the moon within ten miles of the earth for purposes of observation within a limited area, M. Lastnai Coreau has shown that there are beings shaped generally like men, but much larger, and that thousands of them are working toward some common end with a mirror which, instead of being 100 feet, is considerably over 1,000 feet in diameter. It is swung on gimbals or gigantic supports in such a way as to turn in any desired direction, and seems to serve many purposes, or at least to be able to serve them. It is concave, and from the fact that it is generally turned in such a direction that its rays strike over an enormous field of what seems to be growing grain, it seems evident that it is used to concentrate the rays of the sun in such a way as to render possible the growth of crops on the moon, which is cold and in most places barren, as it has hitherto been supposed to be in most places. What a hot house is in winter on the earth, the mirror of the lunar men is to them, save that it supplies them with food by concentrating the rays of light and heat, throwing them upon th fields. As it turns, often and unbearable light like that of the sun has been thrown on the eyes of the observer, so that at times he is forced to observe with a colored glass over the object-glass of his instrument. He describes the men as looking like a colony of gigantic miners living in huts, upon which, at stated hours, hence the observed regularity of the signaling—the light and warmth are permitted to fall. At other times the rays of the mirror are concentrated on what looks like black earth, perhaps with the purpose of warming it and making it suitable for the future raising of other crops.

It is indubitable that there is a lunar atmosphere, since not only do plants grow—and this necessitates an atmosphere like our own—and men live, but Mr. Lastnai-Coreau has seen gigantic birds wheeling around the awful crag and above the mighty chasms of the moon. He has seen them descend in flocks toward the grain fields, but also has seen at such times the rays of the mirror turned directly upon them—not slantingly as on the grain, but directly so that they have fallen lifeless to the earth and eagerly devoured by the men. It is M. Lastnai-Coreau's opinion that these are convicts or men who for some reason have been banished from the warmer and more habitable lunar hemisphere as to a sort of Siberia, where they must work out their own purposes and live only through their own incalculable exertions.

If this supposition be correct, it shows that on that portion of the lunar surface, which is hidden forever from us, a high degree of civilization must have been reached. It seems impossible that the huge mirror could have been constructed by those beings who use it, under the circumstances in which they are now placed, for to construct such a contrivance pre-supposes the existence of vast foundries and skilled workmen, of food to support them in their work, of division of labor, and, in short, of all that we know under the name of civilization—but a civilization of a degree of perfection which we, at least, have not yet reached.

HEADED HIM OFF.

The Commercial Bulletin tells this story: An insurance agent who had expended fifteen minutes of eloquent argument with a well-known Boston business man was brought to a temporary pause by the latter's quietly opening a drawer of his desk and taking therefrom a skull upon which was inscribed, "All that is left of the last drummer that called," and placing it before him.

"A capital idea," remarked the drummer.

"Yes," said the merchant, "and we propose to add to our collection."

"Very good," was the reply. "I shall be happy to aid you, and in case you take a risk in our office will agree to furnish you an inscription for the second skull."

"And what will that be?" inquired the merchant.

"All that was left of the man that was called on, except his insurance in the Bonanza Life Insurance Company."

VARIETIES.

THE Rochester boot-blacks will eat Thanksgiving goose.

THE ventilation of an idea never gives anybody a cold.

PIKE'S Peak has been climbed by 545 visitors this season.

TOLEDO, Ohio, has a Chinese female physician practicing there.

AN Arkansas man ate a pint of sawdust some time ago on a wager.

INQUIRIES are now being made as to what man wrote Bessie Turner's novel.

THE rectifier's soliloquy—"With all thy vaults, I love thee, still."[—Com Adv.

THE ex-Empress Carlotta is growing crazier, according to the Belgian reporters.

A TEXAS dentist claims to have extracted 349 teeth in one day, not long since.

AN agricultural curiosity at Jersey county, Illinois, is an ear of corn with thirty rows on it.

A CHICAGO paper has found out that men drink to pass away time. What do they swear for?

THE Emperor of China is getting ready a collection of grand gongs to be shipped to the Centennial.

THE song of the repentant husband after knocking his wife down: "Come to my bosom, my own stricken dear."

ALL the doors of public buildings in New Hampshire must, by law, hereafter open outward, under a penalty of $500.

A BROOKLYN philosopher says that no respectable lady will pay any attention to a wink from a street-car driver.

FORTY-ONE red-headed girls go to one school in New York. Prediction. Forty-one bald-headed men in the near future.

VASSAR girls believe in a fish diet as a good thing for the brain, and never miss hooking any sucker who fails in their way.

THE editors of four London newspapers to whom Hood send his "Song of the Shirt" didn't wear any, and could't appreciate it.

CAPT. FRED MERRYMAN, of Port Huron, Mich., has the most valuable collection of coins in the west. It numbers 18,000 pieces.

A TERRE HAUTE dog says grace. At least he strikes a reverent attitude, and that is about all grace before meat usually amounts to.

"STICK a pin there," says the Philadelphia Chronicle. That's played. The old man always feels the chair now before sitting down.

"PATRICK" said an old gentleman to his servant, "we are all creatures of fate." "Well, if it wasn't for fate, how the devil could we walk, sure?"

DR. HALL says a person should go to sleep with his face to the wall. Bates says: "I s'pose that's the healthy way; but it's mighty unsociable."

IT is now announced that whisky cocktails will cure a horse of the epizootic. Like all other great discoveries it comes too late to be of any good.

IT is reported that a new tail is growing out on a Connecticut dog that had been deprived of his joy-indicator. There is evidently a Danbury wag in the tale.

NEW YORK has a man dressmaker who bids fair to become as distinguished as Worth. His name is Lanonette, and they say his dresses are marvels of fit and taste.

WEEK after next Moody and Sankey will attack sin in Philadelphia. This is sad news for Satan, who has been making preparations for a big time in that city during the Centennial.

NEVER insult a man because he is poor in purse or raiment; for beneath a ragged coat it may be that a muscle lies concealed that could put a head on the oldest man in the business.

WHILE Spilkins was reading aloud to his family about "The Samoan Swindle," Mrs. S. innocently interrupted him with the inquiry who on earth this Sam Owen was, anyhow?

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was at a Chicago hotel the other day. They put him in a room in the transcendental story until they found out who he was, when they materialized him nearer earth.

A GOAT followed a Louisville girl two miles the other day, and she was finally obliged to rush into a house to escape the wrath of the infuriated animal. The girl's striped stocking caused the trouble.

A LONDON custom-house officer says that his experience convinces him that women as a rule would rather smuggle their gloves and other knick-knacks than receive the same as a present free from cost.

RESTAURANT allowance—Customer: "But I said beefsteak and egg." "Proprietor: "This is beafsteak and egg." Customer: "Oh, I see the egg, but where is the steak?" Proprietor: "The steak, sir, is under the egg!"

AT a young ladies' seminary recently, during an examination in history, one of the pupils was interrogated thus: "Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?"—"No," was the reply; "he was excommunicated by a bull."

A WIDOW, who supports two small children by washing, was recently arrested at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, for debt, and satisfied the demand with two tons of coal and some potatoes which the neighbors had given her.

HERE is a Mormon reason for marrying a Gentile: "Why, isn't he handsome! and then he is good, and then—and then—I wanted every bit of him to myself! Father didn't like it, mother didn't like it, but I did."

A YOUNG lady from St. Louis writes as follows to a friend and erewhile schoolmate at Dearborn seminary: "Mamie Stebbins is home again and putting on no end of style, though you know as well as I do that her father didn't fail for more than $76,000."—[Chicago Times.

THERE never was such a variety in the style, shape, and size of note paper and envelopes as now. Everybody appears to write upon a different kind. Much of it is very trashy and only suitable to make out wash lists.

"NOW," said a citizen of Rawlins, Wyoming territory, at a recent dance, "you see that heifer in a red dress; that's my wife; an' ef yer dance with her morn'n two times' pard, I'll shute the hull top uv yer hed off. What'll yer drink?"

JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S new ball room connected with his residence on Fifth avenue will be inaugurated next month by a ball in honor of some distinguished English gentlemen who will then be Mr. Bennett's guests.

THE annual production of leather gloves in France is estimated at about 2,500,000 dozens of pairs of first, second, and third sorts, the average price being thirty-five francs per dozen. There are 90,000 persons employed in this industry.

PRELIMINARY preparations for the "Martha Washington Reception" at the Philadelphia Academy on December 13, in aid of the Centennial fund, have begun. It will be the largest, most novel, and finest entertainment ever held in that city.

A TRAMP at Watervelt, N. Y., a few days ago, peremptorily demanded a dinner from a farmer. It was given him by the farmer, who afterwards made him a prisoner, keeping him at work for the rest of the day digging potatoes between two of the regular hands, who kept an eye on their involuntary co-laborer.

THE Shelbyville (Ky.) Republican says that the worst case of selfishness that it has been permitted to present to the public, emanated from a youth who complained because his mother put a bigger mustard plaster on his younger brother than she did on him, after they had been eating melons and hard apples.

A WHITE minister at a colored wedding said, "On such occasions as this it is customary to kiss the bride, but in this case we will omit it." To this unclerical remark the indignant bridegroom very pertinently replied: "On such occasions it is customary to give the minister ten dollars, but in this case we will omit it."

IT is the mind's wealth that makes the lover's body rich. Yesterday afternoon two bosoms with a single thought discharged themselves of that thought as follows: "Araminta, pet!" "What, Charles, dear?" "What dreadful cows, lovey!" "Eh, sweetie?" "I said 'what dreadful cows!' darling!" "Oh, did you, my own?" "Yes, duckey!"

THE driver of a car in New York, on last Saturday evening, rushed excitedly into a precinct station house and reported that four men who rode some distance on his car jumped out of it at a ferry and hurried into the ferry house, leaving the corpse of a child under the seat of the car. An officer was sent to investigate the matter, and upon opening the bundle, sure enough, found that it was a dead body—of a dog.

A RAT which was caught up and severely bitten by a cat the other day in Detroit, squealed so piteously that two of its companions came out of a hole in the wall and attacked the common enemy with great savageness. The cat, however, stood her ground, and with one paw on her captive, made such a desperate fight that she soon drove the assaulting party back to their whole wounded and in confusion. She then calmly finished her meal.

A CENSUS just taken of the beggars of Paris gives the total number at 65,250. Of these 25,470 are women; 14,700 men; 13,600, girls, and 12,310 boys. They are catalogued under several heads; the mendicants, who do not demand money; the men who play on instruments; the disguised beggars who sell matches, pins and buttons; and the beggars of the Barrierre, who are always dying of starvation, looking for their parents, moaning the loss of their employer's money, etc.

AN enterprising young man of Chicago has gone into a rather curious business. He calls himself a "professional introducer." For a fee ranging from $5 to $50 he will introduce young gentlemen to young ladies they desire very much to know, or for a similar amount, with a percentage if anything comes of it, he will make young ladies acquainted with young gentlemen. He is also prepared, with neatness and dispatch, to advance the suits of customers or to set back rivals with inuendoes as to their character and connections, and hopes by a strict attention to business to have the confidence and orders of those who have been pleased to patronize him in the past.

AN English aeronaut lately tested a machine of his own patent called the parakite. It is 30 feet high and 30 feet wide. As soon as the tail was fixed over the framework and the front or windward point of the parakite raised, so as to allow the wind to touch the machine on its under surface, it was instantly converted into a concave form and showed symptoms of rising. The wind was blowing at the rate of not more than two miles an hour, but with this slight breeze the aeronaut was carried into the air. The idea is to put it to practical utility for war purposes, engineering, and signalling, where it is necessary to attain lofty elevations. The machine covers an area of 700 superficial feet, and its entire weight is 100 pounds. The inventor asserts that it can be used successfully in any wind, ranging between four and forty miles an hour, and an altitude of from 600 to 1,000 feet can be attained.

THE Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise in speaking of the late fire in that city relates the following incident: Yesterday, after the Consolidated Virginia and Ophir works were in full blaze, a gentleman whose residence is east of the Ophir shaft, and which residence had been on fire several times, had finally given up that the house must be lost, and had ceased further exertion. Suddenly he was surprised to see a mountain quail light at his feet. In a moment the bird flew up to his breast and lit on his vest. The man unbuttoned two buttons of his vest, when the bird ran beneath it and nestled close over his heart. He buttoned his coat over the bird and then said to himself, "That means that my house can be saved," and went to work again. Just then the uncertain wind changed, the volume of smoke was turned another way, the house was saved, and now, next to the children, the bird is the highest prized treasure in that house.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE--POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
Postage Prepaid.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$9 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail.....4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail.....2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.
Postage Pre-paid.

ONE COPY, one year.....$2 00
In Clubs of Five or over.....1 50

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Postoffice to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1875

McDONALD'S counsel could not even give him a Krum of comfort.

WE publish to-day a revised list of the members of the Forty-fourth Congress.

OVER 5,000 models of inventions are already promised for the Centennial, and the Whisky Ring and Grant's officials have not been heard from yet.

GROSVENOR, who howled about "honesty" during the Ohio campaign is now writing letters on the same subject. But he is not quite as joyful as he was some months ago.

THE Philadelphia Press says, "Like an evil spirit that will not down, the Credit Mobilier comes ever and anon spectral and ghost-like before the public view." Yes, and the ghost of the Pacific Mail Subsidy, comes on the stage at regular intervals.

MR. JEROME B. STILLSON, of the New York World, has been traveling in the West and South, and has found out that to abuse and denounce men for their financial views, is neither wise nor politic. Pity that the World did not find that out three months ago.

The Philadelphia Chronicle puts a conundrum very neatly when it asks of some of our contractionists to tell us why a number of our leading insurance companies have been compelled to foreclose so many mortgages? Is it because property has declined or that the mortgagees are unable to pay the interest?

THERE is still outstanding $12,000 of the three-cent fractional currency notes the issue of which ceased in 1869, and $1,870,000 of the five-cent denomination. All this is clear gain to the Government. How much of the other denominations will never find its way back to the Treasury time will tell, but doubtless the aggregate will amount to a number of millions.

As there will soon be a call for a State Convention to select delegates to a National Convention, there are some old-fashioned Democrats who want to know whether Pennsylvania is not to present a candidate, a favorite son. We have a number who would fill the bill morally and intellectually, but whose modesty prevents their consent to be named. The times demand something more than a favorable personal record, or fair talent. Don't all speak at once.

A VERY ingenious trick of dead heading on the train was recently played by three sharpers who boarded it at Council Bluffs Iowa for Chicago. They had but one ticket. One took a seat in front, one in the middle, the other in the rear of the coach. No. 1. gave up his ticket, and received a check, which he tied to a string run along outside the coach, which was towed to No. 2, who stuck the check in his hat. The conductor passed it, and instantly it went kiting to No. 3, and quickly appeared over his own frontis. At the end of the trip No. 1, gave his check; No. 2. was in the saloon—No. 3, had lost his hat, and the check with it,—so he said. The joke was thought too good to keep, and one of the trio "squealed."

BANKRUPTCY.

Every day it is becoming more and more apparent that a change is needed in our bankrupt laws, as well as in the manner of creditors in dealing with bankrupt debtors. There are many men who are the victims of untoward circumstances, and who are honestly bankrupts, and who desire to honestly pay their creditors to the last cent of their ability; but unfortunately for the business community there are professional bankrupts, who play their confidence games under cover of the bankrupt courts.

Every man who becomes bankrupt can account for the dissipation of his means, and he owes it to his creditors to do so; and if he does not then his creditors should insist upon their rights and make him account. If this is done, professional bankruptcy will be stopped, for it will be a matter easy of demonstration that this class of bankrupts resort to the courts for the mere purpose of cheating their creditors, by compounding; themselves receiving the larger share of their assets for fictitious claims or in the shape of fictitious losses, which simply represent money that has been pocketed preparatory to a compromise with creditors or a tour through the bankruptcy courts.

If this matter is looked into, it will be found that in a large number of cases, debtors instead of being able to pay only 10 or 25 or 50 cents on the dollar are able to pay in full, and are only concealing their real assets under fictitious losses, or claims that have no real existence, and are made with the collusion and for the benefit of the debtor.

A modification of the law may help this matter to a great extent, but determination on the part of creditors to force a complete exhibit of all business transactions, and thoroughly investigate all losses and claims will do more, and if creditors will make up their minds to rigidly adhere to this rule they will find it greatly to their advantage and the race of professional bankrupts will be wiped out.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

Although the death of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, was not wholly unexpected, the people were not prepared for it, in view of the favorable reports of his physicial condition on Saturday and Sunday.

The death of Vice President Wilson will be sincerely mourned. Aside from his political bias, and his unfortunate connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal, which we are charitable enough to believe he spurned as soon as he understood its true character, he was a man of an honorable, uprightand blameless life, although he never rose to the true standard of statesmanship. His faults were such as the world may readily overlook and forget, and his merits though not brilliant, are worthy of remembrance by his countrymen, and mark him as entitled to a middle place in the statesmanship of the century in this country.

Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, was born in Farmington, New Hampshire, February 16, 1812. His parents were extremely poor, and he was apprenticed at ten years of age to a farmer in his native town, with whom he continued eleven years, during which period he was sent to school at irregular intervals, amounting in all to about twelve months. He early formed a taste for reading, and from a private library in the neighborhood borrowed and read on Sunday and in the evenings, by firelight and moonlight, in the course of his apprenticeship nearly 1,000 volumes, chiefly of history and biography. On attaining his majority he quitted Farmington, and with all his possessions in a pack on his back he walked to Natick, Mass., where he hired himself to a shoemaker until he had learned his trade, at which he worked for two years, when, having accumulated some money, he returned to New Hampshire and studied for a while in the academies at Stafford, Wolfsborough and Concord. His plan of education was cut short by the insolvency of the person to whom he had entrusted his earnings, and he returned to Natick and resumed work as a shoemaker in 1838. In 1840 he took an active part in the Presidential canvass, and made upward of sixty speeches in behalf of General Harrison, the Whig candidate. In the next five years he was three times elected as a representative from Natick to the Legislature, and twice a State Senator from Middlesex county. In the Legislature he was soon known as an active and zealous opponent of slavery, and in 1845 he was selected, in conjunction with the poet Whittier, to carry to Washington the great anti-slavery petition from Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas.

In 1855 he was elected United States Senator to succeed Edward Everett, and shortly after taking his seat, made a speech advocating the repeal of the fugitive slave law and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories. From that time he was conspicuous in the Senate as an earnest advocate of anti-slavery measures. For a brief period in 1855 he was associated with the American party; but on the adoption of a pro-slavery platform by the national council of that party, he withdrew from it and took an active share in organizing the Republican party on the basis of opposition to the extension of slavery. In 1864 and in 1870 he was re-elected to the Senate, and in 1872 he was elected Vice President of the United States. Of late years his health has been in a precarious condition, necessitating absence from his public duties. His more recent public acts are too fresh in the public mind to need recapitulation at this time.

During the last year of his life he began to take a more liberal view of politics, and called down upon himself the fiercest denunciations of his party. During a tour in the South in the early part of this year, Mr. Wilson met with a splendid ovation everywhere as a response to his liberal views, and his death will be as sincerely mourned in the South as in the North, and the mantle of charity will be spread over his earlier and more extreme views.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in as to who would succeed to the Presidency should Grant die before the expiration of his term. The law fixes that matter.

The 146th section, Chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that in case of the death, removal, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President, the President of the Senate, or if there is none, then the Speaker of the House, shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President is elected.

Section 147 provides that whenever the offices of President and Vice President both become vacant the Secretary of State shall forthwith notify the Governors of all the States of the fact. An election is then provided for by sections 148 and 149, provided the Presidential term shall not expire on the 3d day of March next ensuing, then the notice shall be given but no electors shall be chosen.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, was chosen President of the Senate on the 9th of January last, and would succeed to the Presidency in the case of the death or disability of President Grant. But should Senator Ferry die in the meantime, or the office of President become vacant, then the Speaker of the next House would succeed to the Presidency.

His death occurred at 7:15 yesterday morning, and the full particulars, scenes and incidents, are given elsewhere.

ABSOLUTELY ASTOUNDING.

The Gazette of yesterday morning comes out with an article, for the purpose of proving that there is an alliance between the Democratic party and the Catholic church for the purpose of overthrowing the common schools. Some time since the Gazette asserted that by an act of the New York Legislature, the pupils of Catholic schools were granted "certificates for teaching in the public schools." This it knew to be a falsehood, and repeated it several times. When we demanded the evidence, it gave the following section from "an act to incorporate the Sisterhood of the Grey Nuns of New York:"

SEC. 7. The said corporation is hereby authorized to grant diplomas and honorary testimonials, in such form and under such regulations as its Board of Trustees may determine, to any person who shall have or may hereafter be graduated at any seminary of learning of said corporation located within this State; and any graduate to whom a diploma may be awarded may file such diploma, or a duplicate thereof, in the Department of the Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction may thereupon, in his discretion, issue a certificate to the effect that such graduate is a qualified teacher of the common schools of this State.

The power granted to this Sisterhood, is simply to give "diplomas and honorary testimonials" to graduates, something that is granted to every other educational institution in the country regardless of religious bias, or the entire absence of religious instructions. The Pittsburgh Female College and the Pennsylvania Female College, both have the power to give "diplomas and honorary testimonials" to graduates, and these diplomas are recognized as evidence of a thorough education, but that is no evidence that any special favors are being conferred on the Methodist or Presbyterian churches. But the Gazette would single out the educational institutions of one church and prevent them from graduating pupils, and deny the pupils of these schools the right and opportunity of making an honest living by means of their education, simply because they obtained it in a certain class of schools. The laws of New York confer precisely the same privileges upon the graduates of all other schools, sectarian and non-sectarian alike. And yet the blind bigot of the Gazette would make educational qualification a badge of dishonor and a bar to employment, and does not hesitate to add the most unmitigated falsehoods to its narrow and implacable bigotry, in the hope of making political capital.

In New York, as the Gazette well knows, unless its editor is even more grossly ignorant than we take him to be, diplomas from any educational institution do not entitle the holder *per se* to a certificate to teach in the public schools, but is simply a certificate or recommendation of ability to teach, and the "certificate" for teaching is granted, as the laws says, "in the discretion of the Superintendent of Public Instruction." If the Gazette is honest in its remark that it has made out a better case than it expected to make, then when it coined its original falsehood, it did not expect even the shadow of evidence to sustain it, for it has not made out any case at all.

In its article the Gazette says:

The Roman two daily Catholic organs in this city, the Dispatch and POST, have been free in their denials that there was anything in the declaration that the Democratic party and Catholic Church were joined for the destruction of our school system.

The syntactical construction of this paragraph is even less remarkable than the falsehood it contains, a falsehood coined and knowingly uttered by the "pious" editor of the Gazette, who seems to have decided that Truth is a leper to be shunned upon all occasions, when political matters are under discussion. The Dispatch can speak for itself. As for THE POST, it is the organ of no church or religious creed, but holds, with the Constitution of the United States, that all men are endowed with the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences without interference or proscription.

But the Gazette's falsehood in this particular is not to be wondered at. It has grown to be a specimen of total depravity, and is probably wholly irresponsible for its lapses. It illustrates the doctrine that there is such a thing as failing absolutely and hopelessly from grace. While its ravings may serve to feed a few bigoted minds, and create amusement for some, their general tendency is to inspire disgust in the domain of intelligence.

UNION LEAGUE AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Union League of America is a pure and simple Know Nothing organization, and claims to be the official mouthpiece of the Republican party. Already has it taken steps to indicate the programme for the Presidential contest, and at a full meeting of the National Executive Committee, held in Philadelphia on the 11th inst., an unanimous opinion was expressed in favor of a complete reorganization of the Union League, and amendment of the constitution and ritual "so as to admit them to the living issues of the day." A circular, signed by Wm. A. Newell, Chairman, and Thos. G. Baker, Secretary, has been addressed to the members of the League, and in which the assertion is made that the common schools are in danger, and a call for a rally to their defense is made.

All the penny whistles and trombones of the party are to pipe the same tune, when the word is given. "The common schools are in danger." There is to be a grand political revival upon this single text, which, like the harp of a thousand strings, is susceptible of infinite variation. Common schools, prepare to appear in danger!

EVERY day the Gazette finds some new and overpowering reason why Grant should be re-nominated and re-elected, not only for a third but for an indifinite number of terms. Speaking of the Third Term discussion the Gazette says thus "as the discussion grew, it became more intense and personal, until it was assumed that the President was an aspirant for a Third Term, and the horrors of Cæserism were consequently depicted. The result was to familarize the people with this bugbear,—and having examined it carefully the popular conviction is, there is nothing in it to be alarmed at. Whether they elect a man for one or three terms is their own business, the right and power to do so existing in the Federal Constitution, in the absence of any limiting clause. For any one to impudently say that the people shall not exercise this right, because, previously, they have not chosen to do it, is to set up a dictation that will not be tolerated." It is indeed rather impudent for the people of this country to protest against a Third Term, but just previous to the election, the Gazette said that it was "impudence" to say that any one was in favor of a Third Term. Then it wanted votes for the Ring ticket and knew that Third Term vinegar was not just the thing to catch them. It now declares that the result of the election was an endorsement of the Third Term scheme. We leave respectable and honest Republicans to their own reflections.

HERE is something that is decidedly suggestive. Secretary Bristow has sent letters to all Collectors of Customs in the country, informing them of the necessity of making considerable reductions in the cost of collecting the duties, and asking them for suggestions as to the method in which these reductions shall be made in the New Orleans Custom-house, which, under Collector Casey, has been the most extravagantly managed in the country. In plain language, the Collectors have been running up unnecessary expenses for years, and the President's brother-in-law has been the biggest grabber of the whole lot. Nothing strange in that, however.

MINOR NOTES.

IF it wasn't Babcock all will agree that it is luckey.

THE three Democratic Congressmen from Michigan say they are in favor of Kerr for Speaker.

HON. M. C. KERR is the choice of the Venango Spectator for Speaker, which is all it has to say in his favor.

MISS NEILSON is still in Paris, and has fully recovered from the illness for which she has been under treatment.

THE women who voted the Republican ticket in Wyoming are thinking of using roosters for their style of winter hats.

THE recent suspension of the Burlington Sentinel, Democrat, leaves the State of Vermont without a single Democratic journal.

VERMONT has nine ex-governors, and the other five inhabitants would move away if they didn't expect to become governors themselves pretty soon.

THE French mercantile navy is now composed of 12,932 vessels, of which 455 are steamers. The coast fishery employs 9,250 vessels, manned by 40,600 sailors.

WHEN Senator Logan heard of the indictment of his friend Munn, he immediately announced in ringing phrase that he was "opposed to all improper corruption."

THE Kansas City Times makes a palpable hit when it says: "Col. T. T. Gantt, of St. Louis, has a plan—if we understand it, and we think we do—is to resume by substituting counterfeit coin for greenbacks."

THE Hon. A. H. Stephens says he has little hope of getting to Washington when Congress meets, as he is so feeble. His friends are said to be disturbed by his condition.

EX-GOVERNOR C. C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, is said to own the largest flour mill in America. It is seven stories high, cost $300,000 and turns out 1,000 barrels of flour a day.

CONNECTICUT comes forward now with two Presidential candidates. ex-Gov. English for the Democratic and Post-master-General Jewell for the Republican nomination.

CON. MEGRUE, it will be recalled to mind, was sent out to San Domingo as a special messenger pending the Grant-Babcock negotiations. Constantine has stood well at the White House.—Cin. Inquirer.

The Genius of Liberty puts it in this way: "General Grant is now the 'Third-term' elephant on the Republican party's hands. He is very expensive to keep, and they are afraid to sell him."

THE Republican press charges the revival of ths third term spook to the Democracy. Then the organs at Washington are Democratic are they? Carry the news to the White House.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Fort Sugg and Witowski Claims Investigation Committee has begun the examination of witnessss. Those examined are acting third auditor Gangwere and Geo. Doolittle, chief of miscellaneous claims division of the third auditor's office. The investigation is conducted with closed doors.

MEGRUE, the originator and betrayer of the whisky ring, seems to have received in his day the highest marks of Presidential favor. During the war he was a major of cavalry, afterwards a bearer of state dispatches to San Domingo, and subsequently assesosr of internal revenue of Cincinnati. He is also asserted to have been an intimate friend of Orvil Grant, the President's only and long lost brother.

A DISPATCH from New Orleans says: The Jetty Commissioners' report advises the use of more and heavier stone and state that much work has been done but much more will have to be done before any good results are obtained. They regard the South Pass of the Mississippi as more susceptible of improvement than was the Sulina Mouth of the Danube where a twenty foot channel has been secured by jetties.

MR. FRANK BIRD'S guests in Boston last week discussed the political outlook freely, and the conclusion is said to be almost unanimous that President Grant would be renominated, and that Massachusetts would give him about the same vote that it gave Mr. Rice. The timid manner with which the Republican newspapers of Boston handle the Third Term question seems to indicate a similar fear on their part.

THE Light-house Board has asked for $2,159,600 for the support of a general light-house establishment for the year ending June 30, 1877, as against $1,899,000 appropriated for the same purposes last year. It has also asked for $789,926 for the purpose of constructing new light-houses, light ships, &c,, for the next year as against $915,400 this year. Among the appropriations asked for is $40,000 for building a light-house at or near Port Samilac between Fort Gratioland, Port Auxbarques, Lake Huron.

THE annual report of Gen. Sherman, after stating the geographical limits of the various commands says: The aggregate strength of the line of the army, according to last reports received was 1,540 officers and 24,031 enlisted men, made up as follows: Five regiments of artillery, 270 officers, 2,504 men; ten regiments of cavalry, 422 officers, 7,206 men; twenty-five regiments of infantry, 848 officers, 14,000 men; available recruits, hospital stewards, ordnance sergeants, &c., &c., 3,321. The report then gives a detailed account of the movements of the army during the past year.

IN the case of Gen. McDonald, on trial at St. Louis, the jury yesterday returned a verdict of guilty on all counts in the indictment, eight in number. The Judge stated he would not impose sentence until all the cases were heard. The prisoner was then placed in the custody of the Marshal, he not having secured the increased bail required, $50,000. His former bail amounted to only $15,000. Regarding the punishment, the maximum imprisonment is three years on each count and the minimum is six months. As to the fine, the discretion of the Court is almost unlimited.

GATH says: It is a sad state of affairs when we must raise the revenue of the enlightened State upon highwines and mash, but this only shows the perfect consistency of the old fashioned story of man. By taxing depravity we pay the expenses of protecting ourselves against its predatory spirit; by martial law we turn assassins into an army, victory into a state and whisky into revenue. If vice does not proceed with its customary thirst, we suspect the officials. How much the public get drunk is the test of the moral righteousness of the revenue branch of the civil service.

GATH, in a recent Washington letter to the Graphic says: The party about to take control of Congress is almost destitute of a press. It has no daily organ in Washington; the World in New York is a well-written paper, but not the favorite of the party politicians nor well supported. There is no Democratic daily in Philadelphia; the Baltimore organ has no influence, and the Sun will not be ultra partisan. The Chicago Times is deliberately insulting the Democracy every day. There appears to be but two straight Democratic papers of any general moment—the Albany Argus and THE PITTSBURGH POST. I would count the Cincinnati Enquirer, but that paper does not like Democrats who live in the East and believe with Benton and Silas Wright.

THE Philadelphia Times, in speaking of Vice President Wilson's desire to bring the Republican party to purer and nobler aims, concludes as follows: "And now with Lincoln, and Sumner, and Hale, and Chase, and Seward, and Greeley, and Wilmot dead; when those who confronted them in the hate of freedom are rioting over the graves of the founders of the great party of freedom, it was well for Henry Wilson to die, since to live was but to accept humiliation and sorrow in the very temple he had once so proudly dedicated to honesty, to liberty, and to law. He will be mourned by all who love their country for their country's sake, and, long hence, when the shivering willow shall bend over his dreamless sleep, wherever patriotism has its votaries there will be grateful memories of Henry Wilson.

THE report of Brigadier General Benet, Chief of the Ordnance bureau has been published. The report asks that the annual appropriation which is now $2,000,000 be increased as all demands cannot be met. The organized strength of the militia is 85,724; unorganized, 3,701,977. If arms were supplied, the organized force could be increased. The report urges an appropriation for the establishment of magazines for the storage of gunpowder. The report then dwells at length on the inefficiency of our sea coast defences, recommends the construction of more heavy ordnance and closes by saying that rifle guns of size, endurance and power to enable us to meet on fair and equal terms a foreign foe must be provided while we have the time, and it is certainly not the part of wisdom to delay making such provision until an enemy invades our shores.

A WASHINGTON special to the World says: Colonel John S. Mosby, the President's friend and most trusted politician in Virginia, comes to the front as the leader of the Third Term scheme in that State. For several weeks past he has been negotiating with Alfred Morton, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in Virginia, and other Radical politicians, with a view to a redistribution of the federal patronage in that part of the country. They will hold a meeting in this city to-morrow (Tuesday) and agree upon a proposition which will be submitted to the President, the main points of which are that if certain removals are now made among the office holders and the bestowal of the patronage given them in the future they will guarantee the carrying of the State for a Third Term next year. Morton is anxious to be Postmaster at Richmond in place of Miss Van Lew, and General Heath, who is a convert to Grant Republicanism, wants an internal revenue assessorship.

IN the matter of musical festivals the central States are rapidly surpassing the older communities of the Atlantic coast, and it is not impossible that in the course of a few years we may look to the Ohio Valley and the neighboring regions for the most vigorous and general evidences of musical culture. The festival organized in Cincinnati in 1873 under the direction of Theodore Thomas was the beginning of a very important movement. It was followed by a second festival in the same place last Spring, which is generally admitted to have been the best ever given in the United States, and it is now announced that next May Louisville will claim her turn. Thomas has been engaged for director, and the city promises to collect for him a chorus of about 800. The programmes at these festivals have a very high artistic value: they are quite free from clap-trap and humbug, the preparation for them has always been earnest; and they exert consequently an admirable influence upon the community in which they are held. But of course their effect depends upon the character of the conductor.

THE new Missouri Constitution, which goes into effect at the close of this month, contains stringent regulations in reference to any increase of the State debt. The Legislature can only add to it for the purpose of renewing old bonds that cannot be paid at maturity; or, in case of unforseen emergency, to the extent of $250,000 payable in two years. Any increase greater than this amount must be authorized on a popular vote, by a two-thirds majority. Special legislation is prohibited, and checks (very similar to those in Pennsylvania) are applied to all legislation. The granting of State, county or municipal aid, in money or credit, to private individuals or corporations is prohibited. Every increase of municipal debt must first be consented to by a two-thirds vote of the people. Separate schools are established for colored children. The making of a profit out of State, county or school money is declared a felony. The new Constitution also makes it a crime for any officer of a banking institution to assent to the reception of deposits or the creation of debts by the institution, after he shall have had knowledge of the fact that the institution is insolvent or in failing circumstances.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The following are the Senators and Representatives in the next, or Forty-fourth Congress, which assembles on the first Monday of December:

SENATE.

Term expire.	ALABAMA.
1877.	*Geo. Goldthwaite.
1879.	Geo. E. Spencer.
	ARKANSAS.
1877.	Powell Clayton.
1879.	Stephen W. Dorsey.
	CALIFORNIA.
1879.	Aaron A. Sargent.
1881.	Newton Booth.
	CONNECTICUT.
	Vacancy.
1881.	*Wm. W. Eaton.
	DELAWARE.
1877.	*Eli Saulsbury.
1881.	Thos. F. Bayard.
	FLORIDA.
1879.	Simon B. Conover.
1881.	Chas. W. Jones.
	GEORGIA.
1877.	T. M. Norwood.
1879.	John B. Gordon.
	ILLINOIS.
1877.	John A. Logan.
1879.	Richard J. Oglesby.
	INDIANA.
1879.	Oliver P. Morton.
1881.	Jos. E. McDonald.
	IOWA.
1877.	Geo. G. Wright.
1873.	Wm. B. Allison.
	KANSAS.
1877.	James M. Harvey.
1879.	John J. Ingalls.
	KENTUCKY.
1877.	J. W. Stevenson.
1879.	T. C. McCreary.
	LOUISIANA.
1877.	J. Rodman West.
1879.	——
	MAINE.
1877.	Lot M. Morrill.
1881.	H. Hamlin.
	MARYLAND.
1879.	Geo. R. Dennis.
1881.	Wm. P. Whyte.
	MASSACHUSETTS.
1877.	Geo. S. Boutwell.
1881.	H. L. Dawes.
	MICHIGAN.
1877.	Thos. W. Ferry.
1881.	I. P. Christiancy.
	MINNESOTA.
1877.	William Windom.
1881.	S. J. R. McMillan.
	MISSISSIPPI.
1877.	James L. Alcorn.
1881.	Branch K. Bruce.
	MISSOURI.
Term expire.	
1879.	Lewis V. Bogy.
1881.	F. M. Cockrell.
	NEBRASKA.
1877.	P. W. Hitchcock.
1881.	A. S. Paddock.
	NEVADA.
1879.	John P. Jones.
1881.	William Sharon.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1877.	Aaron H. Cragin.
1879.	B. Wadleich.
	NEW JERSEY.
1877.	F. T. Frelinghuysen.
1881.	T. F. Randolph.
	NEW YORK.
1879.	Roscoe Conkling.
1881.	Francis Kernan.
	NORTH CAROLINA.
1877.	M. W. Ransom.
1879.	A. S. Merrimon.
	OHIO.
1879.	John Sherman.
1881.	Allen G. Thurman.
	OREGON.
1877.	James K. Kelly.
1879.	John H. Mitchell.
	PENNSYLVANIA.
1879.	Simon Cameron.
1881.	Wm. A. Wallace.
	RHODE ISLAND.
1877.	Henry B. Anthony.
1881.	A. E. Burnside.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.
1877.	T. J. Robertson.
1879.	John J. Patterson.
	TENNESSEE.
1877.	Henry Cooper.
1881.	David M. McKee.
	TEXAS.
1877.	M. C. Hamilton.
1881.	Samuel B. Maxey.
	VERMONT.
1879.	Justin S. Morrill.
1881.	Geo. F. Edmunds.
	VIRGINIA.
1877.	John W. Johnston.
1881.	Robert E. Withers.
	WEST VIRGINIA.
1877.	Henry G. Davis.
1881.	Allen Caperton.
	WISCONSIN.
1877.	Timothy O. Howe.
1881.	Angus Cameron.

Democrats (in *italic*) 28. Radicals (in Roman) 43. Independent (in SMALL CAPS) 1. Vacancies 2. Total 74.

HOUSE.

	ALABAMA.	
	At Large.	
	William H. Forney.	*Burwell B. Lewis.*
1.	Jeremiah Haralson.	4. *Charles Hays.*
2.	Jere N. Williams.	5. *John H Caldwell.*
3.	*Dan Bradford.*	6. *Goldsmith W Hewitt.*
	Democrates, 6.	Republicans, 2.
	ARKANSAS.	
1.	*Lucien C. Gause.*	3. *Wm. W. Wilshire.*
2.	*William F. Slemons.*	4. *Thomas M Gunter.*
	Democrats, 4.	
	CALIFORNIA.	
1.	*W. A. Piper.*	3. *J. K. Luttrell.*
2.	*Horace F. Page.*	4. *P. D. Wigginton.*
	Democrats, 3	Republicans, 1.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1.	*George M. Landers.*	3. *A. H. Starkweather.*
2.	*James Phelps.*	4. *Wm. H. Barnum.*
	Democrats, 2.	Republican, 1
	DELAWARE.	
	James Williams,	
	Democrat, 1.	
	FLORIDA.	
1.	*William J. Purman.*	2. *Josiah T. Walls.*
	Democrats, 1.	Republicans, 2.
	GEORGIA.	
1.	*Julian Hartridge.*	6. *James H. Blount.*
2.	*William E. Smith.*	7. *William H. Felton.*
3.	*Philip Cook.*	8. *Alex. H. Stephens.*
4.	*Henry R. Harris.*	9. *Garrett McMillan.*
5.	*Milton A. Candler.*	
	Democrats. 9.	
	ILLINOIS.	
1.	*Barney G. Caulfield.*	11. *Scott Wike.*
2.	*Carter H. Harrison.*	12. *Wm. M. Springer.*
3.	*Charles B. Farwell.*	13. A. E. STEVENSON.
4.	Stephen A. Hurlbut.	14. Joseph G. Cannon.
5.	*Horatio C. Burchard.*	15. *John R. Eden.*
6.	Thos. J. Henderson.	16. *Wm. A. J. Sparks.*
7.	ALEX. CAMPBELL.	17. *Wm. B. Morrison.*
8.	Greenbury L. Fort.	18. *William Hartzell.*
9.	Richard H. Whiting.	19. WM. B. ANDERSON.
10.	JOHN C. BAGBY.	
	Democrats, 8.	Republicans, 7.
	Ind. Reformers, 2.	Ind. Republican, 1.
	INDIANA.	
1.	*Benoni S. Fuller.*	8. *Morton C. Hunter.*
2.	*James D. Williams.*	9. *Thomas J. Cason.*
3.	*Michael C. Kerr.*	10. *Wm. S. Haymond.*
4.	*Jeptha D. New.*	11. James L. Evans.
5.	*William S. Holman.*	12. *Allen H. Hamilton.*
6.	Milton S. Robinson.	13. John H. Baker.
7.	*Franklin Landers.*	
	Democrats, 8.	Republicans, 5.
	IOWA.	
1.	George W. McCrary.	6. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
2.	John Q. Tufts.	7. *John A. Kasson.*
3.	*C. C. Ainsworth.*	8. *James W. McDill.*
4.	*Henry O. Pratt.*	9. Addison Oliver.
5.	*James Wilson.*	
	Democrat, 1.	Republicans, 8.
	KANSAS.	
1.	Wm. R. Phillips.	3. Wm. R. Brown.
2.	*John K. Goodin.*	
	Democrat, 1.	Republicans, 2.
	KENTUCKY.	
1.	*A. R. Boon.*	6. *Thomas L. Jones.*
2.	*John Y. Brown.*	7. *J. C. S. Blackburn.*
3.	*Chas. W. Milliken.*	8. *Wilton J. Purham.*
4.	*J. Proctor Knott.*	9. John D. White.
5.	*Edward Y. Parsons.*	10. *John B. Clarke.*
	Democrats, 9.	Republican, 1.
	LOUISIANA.	
1.	*E. B. L. Gibson.*	4. *Wm. M. Levy*
2.	*John Ellis.*	5. *Jos. E. Spencer.*
3.	*Chester B. Darrall.*	6. Chas. R. Nash.
	Democrats, 4.	Republicans, 2.
	MAINE.	
1.	*John H. Burleigh.*	4. Harris M. Plaisted.
2.	*Wm. P. Frye.*	5. *Eugene Hale.*
3.	*James G. Blaine.*	
	Republicans, 5.	
	MARYLAND.	
1.	*Philip F. Thomas.*	4. *Thomas Swann,*
2.	*Charles B. Roberts.*	5. *Eli J. Henckle.*
3.	*Wm. J. O'Brien.*	6. *Wm. Walsh.*
	Democrats, 6.	
	MASSACHUTEITS.	
1.	W. W. Crapo.	7. *John K. Tarbox.*
2.	*Benjamin W. Harris.*	8. *Wm. W. Warren.*
3.	Henry L. Pierce.	9. *George F. Hoar.*
4.	Rufus S. Frost.	10. JULIUS H. SEELYE.
5.	NATH'L P. BANKS.	11. *Chester W. Chapin.*
6.	*Chas. P. Thompson.*	
	Democrats, 4	Republicans, 5.
	Liberal Republican, 1.	Ind. Republican, 1.
	MICHIGAN.	
1.	*Alpheus S. Williams.*	6. *George H. Durand.*
2.	*Henry Waldron.*	7. *Omar D. Conger.*
3.	*George Willard.*	8. Nathaniel B. Bradley.
4.	*Allen Potter.*	9. *Jay A. Hubbell.*
5.	William B. Williams.	
	Democrats, 3.	Republicans, 6.
	MINNESOTA.	
1.	*Mark H. Dunnell.*	3. William S. King.
2.	*Horace B. Strait.*	
	Republicans, 3.	
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1.	*L. Q. C. Lamar.*	4. *O. R. Singleton.*
2.	G. Wiley Wells.	5. *Chas. E. Hooker.*
3.	*H. D. Money.*	6. *Roderick Seale.*
	Democrats, 5.	Republican, 1.
	MISSOURI.	
	Edward C. Kehr.	8. *Benj. J. Franklin.*
2.	*Erastus Wells.*	9. *David Rea.*
3.	*William R. Stone.*	10. *R. A. De Bolt.*
4.	*Robert A. Hatcher.*	11. *John B. Clark, Jr.*
5.	*Richard P. Bland.*	12. *John M. Glover.*
6.	*Charles H. Morgan.*	13. *Aylett H. Buchner.*
7.	*John F. Phillips.*	
	Democrats, 12.	
	NEBRASKA.	
	Lorenzo Crounse.	
	Republican, 1.	
	NEVADA.	
	William Woodburn.	
	Republican, 1.	
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1.	*Frank Jones.*	3. H. W. Blair.
2.	—— *Bell.*	
	Democrats, 2.	Republican, 1.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1.	Clement H. Sinnickson.	5. *Augustus W. Cutler.*
2.	*Samuel A. Dobbins.*	6. *Frederick H. Teese.*
3.	*Miles Ross*	7. *A. A. Hardenburgh.*
4.	*Robert Hamilton.*	
	Democrats, 5.	Republicans, 2.
	NEW YORK.	
1.	*Henry B. Metcalfe.*	18. Andrew Williams.
2.	*John G. Shumaker.*	19. *Wm. A. Wheeler.*
3.	*S. B. CHITTENDEN.*	20. *Hy. A. Hathorn.*
4.	*ALOPH M. BLISS.*	21. Samuel F. Miller.
5.	*Edwin R. Meade.*	22. George A. Bagley.
6.	*Samuel S. Cox.*	23. *Scott Lord.*
7.	*Smith Ely, Jr.*	24. William H. Baker.
8.	*Elijah Ward.*	25. E. W. Leavenworth.
9.	*Fernando Wood.*	26. *C. D. MacDougall.*
10.	*Abram S. Hewitt.*	27. Elbridge G. Lapham.
11.	*JAMES W. WILLIS.*	28. *Thomas C. Platt.*
12.	*N. Holmes Odell*	29. *Chas. G. B. Walker.*
13.	*J. O. WHITEHOUSE.*	30. John M. Davy.
14.	*George M. Beebe.*	31. *George G. Hoskins.*
15.	*John H. Bagley, Jr.*	32. *Lyman K. Bass.*
16.	Charles H. Adams.	33. Nelson I.

WASHINGTON.

DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON

The Body Lying in State.

Cause of Death, Apoplexy

How the Sad Intelligence Was Received Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Vice-President Wilson died very suddenly at half past seven o'clock this evening. He rested well last night, awoke at seven A. M., and expressed himself as feeling bright and better. He sat up in bed to take his medicine, lay down on his left side, and expired in a few moments without a struggle.

The body was soon after laid out in the Vice President's room:

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

The Supreme Court adjourned, upon assembling, until to-morrow, and all the Justices proceeded to the Senate wing of the Capitol to participate in the meeting of Senators to make arrangements for the funeral of the Vice President. Among those already assembled in the ladies' reception room were Senators Thurman, Sargent, Windom, Edmunds, Morrill of Vermont, Ingalls, Paddock, Patterson, Dennis, Jones of Florida, McDonald and Sherman. Also Secretary Fish, Postmaster General Jewell, Attorney General Pierrepont, ex-Attorney General Williams, and a number of the personal friends of the Vice President. On the motion of Senator Sherman, Chief Justice Waite was elected chairman of the meeting.

The result of the proceedings was that a committee to make arrangements for the funeral was appointed. The committee consists of the following named gentleman: Senators Boutwell of Mass., Sherman of Ohio, Morrill of Vermont, the Secretary of state, Associate Justice Clifford, Representatives Garfield of Ohio, Warren of Mass., and Randall of Penn. Commissioner Dennison representing the District of Columbia.

The committee subsequently met and adjourned to meet at the State Department to-morrow morning to await the arrival of Senator Boutwell and consultation with the authorities of Massachusetts.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

An autopsy was made by the Surgeon General of the Army and his assistants.

RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY.

The following is a synopsis of the result of the post-mortem: It began at 11:30 A. M., four hours after death. The thermometer stood 62 degrees. The external appearance was nothing unusual. The brain weighed forty-nine ounces. The texture of the brain was full of black fluid blood; there was a deposit of lymph on the surface of the cerebral hemisphere. The consistence and color of the brain was normal. The cyst was the size of a pea in each chroydplexus. There was an atheromatous deposit in the arteries at the base of the brain and in the anterior and middle cerebral arteries. The spinal cord not being abnormal in color of consistence, a microscopic examination was made of this. The lungs disclosed old pleuritic adhesions on the left side. There was a calcareous deposit, the size of a pea, in the middle lobe of the right lung. The lungs were congested. The heart was normal except a small calcareous deposit in the aortic valve, the pericardial fluid being normal. The stomach was empty and congested throughout with slight erosions or abrasions at several points. The pyloric portion was normal. The liver was congested and somewhat fatty. There was a small cyst on the upper surface. The gall bladder was full of bile and was normal. The kidneys weighed eight ounces. Each were congested with one or two small cysts and cicatrices of similar cyst. The spleen was large and dark, otherwise normal. The other viscera were normal.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

The cause of death was apoplexy.

The funeral of the late Vice President will probably take place on Wednesday.

The Supreme Court of the United States will not transact business this week owing to its interruption by the death of Vice President Wilson and the observance of Thanksgiving Day.

A TELEGRAM FROM GOV. GASTON.

The following telegram was received by Sergeant-at-Arms French of the Senate from the Governor of Massachusetts:

BOSTON, Nov. 22.

Your telegram, announcing the death of Vice President Wilson has been received. Massachusetts deeply mourns her loss, but in the midst of her grief she is proud of his pure character and his distinguished public service.

[Signed.] WM. GASTON.

DISPATCH FROM SENATOR FERRY.

The following dispatch was received by the President from the Hon. T. W. Ferry, President pro tem of the Senate:

GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 22.

To the President of the United States:

I received with profound sorrow information of the death of Vice President Wilson, and share with you in this great loss to the country, and mourn with his personal friends.

(Signed) T. W. FERRY.

A BRIGADE OF INFANTRY TENDER THEIR SERVICES.

The following telegram has been sent to Washington:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE INFANTRY M. N. G., BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.

To U. S. Grant:

Understanding that the remains of Vice President Wilson will pass through Baltimore, I respectfully tender any escort which may be acceptable to you or his friends.

(Signed) JAMES R. HERBERT, Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

THE BODY LYING IN STATE.

The embalmed remains have been laid in state in the Vice President's room, on a catafalque which occupies the place where the writing table stood at which he did all his work. The body is attired in a dress suit of black broadcloth, faces Rembrandt Peale's portrait of Washington, and beside it are a wreath of tea roses, japonicas, colla lilies, white pinks and heliotropes from the wife of the President, and a cross of white flowers from General Babcock. The room is guarded by a detail of Capitol police, among them a colored man, who also stood by the bier of Senator Sumner.

Sergeant-at-Arms French has received telegrams announcing that Gen. Cunningham of the staff of the Governor of Mass., and Messrs. Dunn and Turner representing the Boston City Council start for Washington to-night, and that Senator Boutwell starts to-morrow morning. The date for the Vice President's funeral is not yet settled. It is the desire of some of his friends to defer it until Congress assembles, but the question will probably be determined by his nephew and executor, W. L. Coolidge of Natick, who is yet to be heard from on the subject.

President Grant called at the Capitol this afternoon, but as the process of embalming was then in progress, he retired without seeing the remains.

The Massachusetts State Republican Association in this city held a meeting to-night, at which eulogies were pronounced and resolutions adopted commemorative of the Vice President's life and character.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The following order, announcing the death of Vice President Wilson, was issued by the President this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1875.

It is with profound sorrow that the President has to announce to the people of the United States the death of Vice President Henry Wilson, who died in the capitol of the Nation this morning. The eminent station of the deceased, his high character, his long career in the service of the State, and of the Union, his devotion to the cause of freedom, and the ability which he brought to the discharge of every duty, stand conspicuous, and are indelibly impressed in the hearts and affections of the American people. In testimony of respect for this distinguished citizen and faithful public servant, the various departments of the Government will be closed on the day of the funeral, and the Executive Mansion, and all the Executive departments in Washington will be draped with badges of mourning for thirty days. The Secretaries of the War and of the Navy, will issue an order that appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of one whose virtues and services will long be borne in recollection by a grateful Nation.

By the President,

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

LAST HOURS OF THE GREAT STATESMAN.

The Vice President retired at an early hour, and slept tolerably well during the night. He arose about midnight, and read extracts from a book of poems entitled "The Changed Cross." He returned to bed in a happy mood, and slept. At three o'clock he awoke, complaining of pain in his stomach. At seven o'clock he again awoke, and feeling so much better said he would take a ride to-day. At twenty minutes past seven o'clock he said that he would get up and take breakfast. He then called for bitter water, which had heretofore been prescribed, and having drunk it he lay down with his left side on the pillow as if taken with sudden exhaustion, breathing heavily but uttering no words, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

BOSTON.

The news of Mr. Wilson's death was received at his late home, Natick, about 9 A. M. Bulletins were posted announcing the fact, and general gloom prevailed among the citizens. The unostentatious residence of the deceased, which was to have received him for the Thanksgiving holiday, is now being prepared for the reception of his body. His wife and family are buried at Natick, and Mr. Wilson will also be buried there.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS DEATH.

Governor Gaston officially announces the death of the Vice President, and in his announcement says: The loss of this pure and distinguished statesman and honest man will be the cause of great mourning throughout the country and especially in the State in which he resided where he was best known, and therefore most highly honored.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—The announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of Vice President Wilson was a shock to the community. Flags on City Hall, the government buildings, a number of business houses, including the offices of the daily papers, and shipping, are at half mast in respect to his memory.

The United States Circuit Court was adjourned after the announcement of the Vice President's death.

ACTION OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

At a meeting of the officers of the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, held this afternoon, in consideration of the personal kindness and courtesies extended the regiment by Vice President Wilson, and the reception and hospitality of the city of Boston on the occasion of the visit of the Fifth Regiment to that city in June last, it was decided to tender the full regiment as an escort of the remains of the Vice President from Washington to Boston or place of burial. Lieutenant Colonel Pontier, Quartermaster of the regiment, then proceeded to Washington to offer its services for the sad duty. A committee was also appointed to make the necessary arrangements in case the tender is accepted.

PHILADEPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—The City Council were in session when the news of the death of the Vice President was received. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. The use of Independence Hall has been offered for the reception of his body on its way to Massachusetts.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, November 22.—The announcement of the death of Vice President Wilson was received while the Senate was in session to-day, and that body immediately adjourned out of respect to his memory.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The unexpected news of the death of Vice President Wilson gave a shock to this community, and was for a brief time received with doubt, but the quick confirmation of its truthfulness dispelled the doubt, which gave place to a general feeling of sadness. The national flag was placed at half mast upon all the newspaper offices and government buildings—Federal, State and Municipal. Several of the courts adjourned, and in all a minute was made of the loss sustained by the death of the Vice President. At Providence the Mayor ordered the bells to be tolled for one hour. From Boston a number of Mr. Wilson's friends have started for the capital. Throughout New England there is every manifestation of public sorrow.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, November 22.—News of the death of Vice President Wilson causes general expression of sorrow. Flags on the public and private buildings are displayed at half-mast.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—Flags at military headquarters and newspaper offices are at half mast in respect for Vice President Wilson.

The Dead Statesman.

How the Remains are to be Received in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The Committee of Arrangements met at the Capitol this evening and agreed upon the following order of procession for the funeral of Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States: The Committee of Arrangements, pall bearers and mourners will attend at the Vice President's chamber in the Capitol on Friday, the 26th of November at ten o'clock A. M., at which time the remains of Hon. Henry Wilson, late Vice President of the United States, will be removed from the rotunda in charge of the Committee of Arrangements, attended by pall bearers and mourners and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to the Senate Chamber, where, at 10:30 A. M., divine services will be performed.

When the ceremonies shall have been completed, the funeral procession, under command of Brevet Major General W. H. Emery, U. S. A., will move in the following order from the Senate Chamber to the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, where the remains will be placed in charge of the Committee appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to receive them.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Military Escort.
Chaplain of the Senate and an Assistant Clergyman.
The Physicians who attended the Deceased.
The Committee of Arrangements.
Senator Thurman, Senator Morrill of Vermont, Hon. J. A. Garfield, Hon. Samuel Randall, Hon. W. W. Warren,
Ex-Gov. Dennison, Associate
Justice Clifford, and
Secretary Fish.
The Massachusetts Committee.
The Pall Bearers.
Senators Edmunds, Sherman, Bayard and Whyte.
Ex-Speaker Blaine.
Representatives Mills, Wood and Kasson.
THE HEARSE.
Relatives of the Deceased.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
Members of the Senate, preceded by the President of the Senate pro-tem and Secretary of the Senate.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.
Members of the House of Representatives
Preceded by the Clerk of the House.
The President of the United States.
Heads of Departments.
Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Judges of the Court of Claims.
The Diplomatic Corps.
The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
Officers of the Army and Navy and of the Marine Corps.
Organized Associations which may desire to attend.
Citizens and Strangers.

The body will leave here at 1:37 P. M., and upon arrival in Baltimore will have a military escort through that city, leaving there at 6 P. M. Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, will offer prayer at the funeral ceremonies of Friday morning, and Rev. Dr. Rankin will pronounce the discourse. The body will be placed in the rotunda on Thursday morning, where it will lie in state on the same catafalque used for President Lincoln, Senator Sumner, Chief Justice Chase and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Upon reaching Philadelphia on Friday night, the body will be taken to Independence Hall, where it will lie in state until ten or eleven o'clock Saturday morning, and then be removed to New York. It is not the intention of the Committee to stop in the latter city. They expect to leave there for Boston on the nine o'clock train Saturday night.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS IN MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 23.—The State and Federal Courts adjourned to-day, in token of respect to the memory of the late Vice President Wilson.

ST. LOUIS.

The Whisky Cases--Trial of Chief Clerk Avery Commenced.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—The case of Avery, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, indicted for complicity in whisky frauds, was called in the United States District Court to-day, and both parties being ready to proceed, a jury was empannelled and the trial commenced.

THE INDICTMENT

contains four counts, charging that Avery had knowledge of fraudulent practices by Bevis & Fraser; willfully tailed to report the same for the purpose of aiding said firm in its practices, and conspired with McDonald, Joyce, Fitzroy, Bevis & Fraser and Ulrici to defraud the government; also, that in the furtherance of this conspiracy he and his co-conspirators did perpetrate the frauds for which they were organized.

Assistant Attorney Bliss opened the case for the prosecution, marking out its line of action, and stating what it expected to prove. The jury is composed of Nathan Cole, a prominent merchant and ex-mayor of this city, two retired merchants of St. Louis, and several gentlemen occupying respectable and responsible positions in interior towns of the State.

TESTIMONY OF C. G. MEGRUE.

C. G. Megrue was then called to the stand as a witness, and after two or three questions were propounded by the prosecution, Judge Krum, for the defense, assailed the indictment, and said that it was defective and bad, as it did not properly show that Avery was an officer of the Government. The question turning upon the point whether the Internal Revenue department is really a department, Judge Krum claimed that it is not, Gen. Henderson, for the prosecution, contending that it is. The debate on the question continued nearly all afternoon. The Court finally decided that the first and fourth counts of the indictment were bad, while the second and third are good. These counts contain the principal charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, and the trial will proceed to-morrow.

THE M'ADAM RING.

It has been suspected for sometime past that the city is being swindled out of considerable sums of money by what is called the MacAdam Ring, and City Engineer Kotte has for several months past been ferretting out their plan of operations. To-day the county grand jury found indictments against nine MacAdam contractors, inspectors, overseers and others and to-morrow it is expected another batch will be returned. These men are Timothy Morgahan, C. Arcades, Gottlieb Eyremann, J. Sullivan, Gustrve Oertel, Chas. Lyman, Dennis O'Gorman, Samuel Turner and Patrick Bambrick. The swindle consists in charging the city with and collecting pay for about twice the amount of MacAdam rock actually used on the street and the amount fraudulently received from the Treasury is from two to four thousand dollars per week. It is asserted one or more Aldermen belong to the Ring and it is expected they will also be indicted.

STATE ITEMS.

A NEW enterprise has been started in Baden. About a dozen Italians, under the leadership of Fred. Guscetti are engaged on the property of Mr. John Dippold in manufacturing charcoal. The enterprise promises to be a success. One car of charcoal has already been shipped, and the facilities for making the business permanent and extensive, are to be increased.

MRS. WILLIAM O'CONOR has been lodged in the Potter county jail for killing her husband with an axe, at Claremont, McKean county. The only reason given by the neighbors for the crime is that she wanted to get rid of him and fall heir to his effects. It is said that at one time deceased owned a good property in New York, and that she had obtained the title to it, as well as to a large sum of money still on deposit in the Wilkesbarre bank.

THE Democratic majority in the Senatorial Districts, which elected members in November, was 6,474. The aggregate Republican vote was 8,400; the aggregate Democratic vote, 14,874. The portions of the State covered by this vote were the First, Second, Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth wards of Philadelphia; Lancaster city and a part of Lancaster county, and the following additional counties: Lebanon, Monroe, Pike, Carbon, Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan, Columbia, Clinton, Clearfield, Centre, Blair, Cambria, Cameron, Elk, Clarion, Forest, Fayette, Greene, Beaver, Washington, Lawrence, Mercer and Erie.

NATIONAL RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Delegations from Twenty States Present.

PROCEEDINGS OF FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

Judge Stanley Mathews Chosen Permanent President.

Interesting Addresses Delivered.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—The National Railroad Convention met at the Temple this morning, the floor of the large hall being fully occupied by delegates. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and appropriate mottoes were hung from the gallery, while plants and growing flowers were arranged on and around the platform.

Col. James O. Broadhead called the Convention to order about eleven o'clock and prayer was offered by the Rev. D. W. Gilbert, Counsellor at Washington University.

OBJECT OF THE CONVENTION.

Col. Broadhead then entered into a lengthy statement of the objects of the Convention. He said delegates were present from twenty-seven States and territories consisting of men of science, merchants, bankers, planters, manufacturers, farmers and statesmen, representatives of the intelligence, culture and patriotism of the whole country--Men, in some respects of antagonistic interests and every shade of political sentiment but who came together in fraternal council from the four corners of the Republic to consult how best they may advance its prosperity and glory.

The speaker then gave items of a bill introduced into Congress last winter amending the charter of the Texas and Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railways and drew comparisons between the route of the Union and Central Pacific and that of the Texas Pacific Railroad and the value of each as a trans-continental line, considering their general Topography, climate, and adaptation to settlement etc., etc. He quoted from the government surveys to prove his statements. He also drew attention to the great bulk of agricultural country through which the road would pass, the rich mineral lands along or adjacent to the route and showed the great advantage this line would be to the whole country from a commercial point of view. He further showed the great saving the road would be to the Government in the transportation of army supplies and troops to its various military posts in the Southern Territories and along the frontier of the country, and the security it will give against Indian depredations. He also laid much stress upon the advantages of having a competing road to the Pacific, and in proof of this stated, on authority of a California paper, that, after the defeat of the bill to aid this road in Congress last winter, the Union and Central Pacific roads advanced their freights about one hundred per cent.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

After concluding, Col. Broadhead nominated General Anderson, of Richmond, Va., as Temporary Chairman, and D. H. MacAdam and L. L. Walbridge, of St. Louis, as Secretaries and they were elected.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Col. James H. Britton, Mayor of the City then welcomed the delegates to St. Louis and extended to them the hospitalities of the city in a brief speech.

Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed, and one delegate from each State, and a note was read from Col. Clowry, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, offering the free use of their wires to delegates which was acknowledged with thanks and the Convention adjourned to visit the Merchants' Exchange room in the new Chamber of Commerce building, now almost completed.

GENS. SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON SHAKE HANDS.

During the business of the Convention General Sherman entered the hall, and was invited to take a seat on the platform, which he accepted, amidst enthusiastic cheers.

Shortly after, General J. E. Johnston was invited to the platform, and was greeted with great applause, and when he and Gen. Sherman met and shook hands, gentlemen rose from their seats, waved their hats and cheered in the most vociferous manner.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, then moved that Mr. Jefferson Davis be also invited to a seat on the platform, and made quite a speech in support of his motion. He wanted all political and sectional feelings put aside. Mr. Davis had labored for the improvement of the South and West, and was entitled to recognition.

The motion was carried, but there were quite a number of negative votes, whereupon Mr. Davis arose and said, as chairman of the Mississippi delegation, his place was on the floor of the Convention, but, for the benefit of those who voted no on the motion, he would say he would have declined the invitation, even had it been unanimously offered.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the assembling of the Convention, the Committee on Credentials reported delegates present from twenty States and Territories. The report was adopted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers:

President—Judge Stanley Mathews, of Cincinnati.

Vice President—General Wm. Preston, of Kentucky.

Secretary—Col. John M. Howell, of Arkansas.

Official Reporter—L. L. Walbridge, of St. Louis.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Maj. Ed. Constins, of St. Louis.

A supplemental report was made, naming five gentlemen from each State as Vice Presidents, and one as Assistant Secretary. Both reports were adopted.

Judge Mathews and General Preston, upon taking their respective seats, made strong and eloquent speeches in favor of the object of the Convention and the construction of the proposed Southern transcontinental road, which were received with hearty applause.

A Committee of two from each State was appointed on business and resolutions, and on motion it was agreed that all resolutions offered should be referred to that Committee without debate.

Resolutions were then introduced from California, Tennessee, Kansas and South Carolina delegations, which were referred under rule one.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

GROWTH OF LARGE CITIES.

[From the Sunday World.]

The tendency of the Eastern States, as throughout the civilized world, is to accumulate in great cities. It seems indeed, from the most trustworthy returns, that there has been for some years no increase at all in the rural population of this part of the country, notwithstanding the large yearly excess of births over deaths. Our towns are thus growing not only by their natural increase, but by absorption from the surplus of the agricultural districts. The race after wealth draws more and more of our people to the centres of population, and when it gets them there it seems inevitably more and more to divide them into separate communities. The rich and poor are further apart than ever. The larger a city grows the more sharply the line is drawn. Another great cause of the growth of our large cities is the steady tide of emigration flowing towards our shores, a large proportion of which remains permanently in the great towns. Though the volume of emigration has of late very much fallen off, it still forms a fruitful source of wealth and increased population. The total number of alien passengers who landed at the port of New York alone during the year 1874 was 140,041, a less number than came in any year since 1862, and 126,777 less than in 1873. During the last fiscal year the total number of immigrants landing in the United States was 313,338, embracing every race, nationality and condition of mankind. Of that number China furnished 13,776, who for the most part went to swell the population of San Francisco. It is a curious fact in our most recent emigration statistics that after Germany, Ireland and England, China sends us the largest number of emigrants. The economic value of each emigrant, regarded as a mere machine, is placed at $800, which added to the material wealth of the country during the last fiscal year $250,673,200. For the five fiscal years ending June 30, 1874, the total number of immigrants arriving in the United States aggregated 1,885,501 adding to the wealth of the nation $9,099,200,800. The colossal sum only represents the muscular power of the newcomers, while each one brings more or less actual money to start his fortunes in the New World. It is impossible to make an intelligent estimate of the social value of the mass of emigrants which is constantly absorbed into our body politic. Information received at the Bureau of statistics, Washington, shows the following immigration at the port of New York during the month of September in 1874 and 1875:

1874	16,380
1875	9,349
Decrease 1875	7,031

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, there arrived in the United States 216,498 immigrants, which is 180,149 below the number that arrived in 1874, and less than one-half the number arrived in 1873. With a revival of trade and commerce, the inauguration of new industrial enterprises and the development of the vast agricultural districts of the Far West, will come a demand for labor which, let us trust, may once again swell this Pactolian stream to its former dimensions. New York, more than any other city, has grown by reason of this never ceasing flow of emigration. Considerably over fifty per cent, of the newcomers arrive at this port, and of these a very large portion remain here. Of such diverse material is the population of New York composed, that not even in imperial Rome were so many peoples and races mingled together. It is, however, much to be desired, for the interests of the emigrants themselves as well as those of the country at large, that the new arrivals should settle in the rural districts. Those prudent and industrous immigrants who have gone immediately West and turned their attention patiently and steadily to agricultural, pursuits, have in most cases become owners of land and possessors of a modest competence.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

FAYETTE has a new county directory.

CONSIDERABLE sickness is prevailing in Blairsville.

THE Reading soup house opens this season on December 7th prox.

A LITTLE girl named Laghnay was drowned in a well at Dunmore, Luzerne county, last week.

A YOUNG man named Anson Smith had his left leg mashed flat by two rollers at Shenandoah last week.

SOME mean villian stole all the linen from the line at the Catholic Orphan Asylum at Erie last week.

THE Venango County Poultry Society will give an exhibition at Franklin on December 1st, 2d and 3d prox.

MRS. FORREY, of Lancaster county, was visited by twenty of her grand-children last week. She is 101 years old.

THE chicken cholera gobbled up one hundred turkeys for David Freck, of Chester county. Just before Thanksgiving day, too.

TRACK laying on the Salisbury railroad is progressing rapidly, and at present rates will be completed within a short time.—Somerset Democrat.

MRS. MARY ANN CUSTER, of Boyerstown, Montgomery county, was horribly burned on Monday night from a coal oil lamp explosion.

THE hotel of Granville Ebbett at Dawson station, Fayette county, was robbed of $1,800 in paper money and a gold watch worth $300 recently.

MESSRS. BILLMYER & SMALL, of York, have lately contracted to build two hundred and sixty freight cars for the Denver & Colorado Railroad Company.

THE opera house at Pottsville will be completed and dedicated on December 20th prox. Mrs. Livermore and Hon. Wm. Parsons will deliver the lectures.

CHARLES GORDEN, a brakeman on the Perkiomen Railroad, was struck by a bridge while standing on top of a car on Monday, and was instantly killed.

A BEDFORD county girl wrote 1,500 words on a postal card, which was sent to her father the other day. She ought to be supplied with three cent postage stamps.

WHILE hunting last week a boy named Charley Lohr shot and dangerously wounded his companion, Ed. Lewis. The accident happened near Indiana, where the boys' parents reside.

A LADY named McIlvane, sixty years old, fell into the canal near Pottstown on Thursday, and passed completely under a canal boat. She was hooked out in an insensible condition, but was finally resuscitated.

NEXT year an association known as the Patrons' Centennial Encampment Company, propose to locate a home for farmers within a few miles of Philadelphia, during the continuance of the International Exposition.

DELL NORRIS, of Darby township, Delaware county pointed a gun at Charles Price, a colored lad, on Sunday, supposing the firearm to be unloaded. The gun went off, tearing the entire lower part of Price's face away, and scattering his teeth and jaws over the room.

MR. CALEB ROBINSON, of Paradise Furnace, Tod township, Huntingdon county, was 102 years old on the first day of November last. On the 21st day of October he made 250 shingles, and from the elasticity of his walk, and the condition of his health, there is no doubt that he will outlive the Centennial year.

MR. SAMUEL JOHNSTON, of Greenville, died on Friday from a stroke of apoplexy. He was a prominent and influential citizen of Greenville, and his loss will be deeply felt. He leaves a widow and three children—one son ann two daughters, Mrs. Bay, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Watson, of Greenville.

ON Saturday, whilst workmen were engaged on the new Lutheran church, opposite Baden, Beaver county, the scaffolding gave way, and one of the men was precipitated to the ground, receiving internal but not necessarily fatal injuries. The other two grasped the supports and were saved. The name of the injured man is James Irwin, a resident of Baden.

MRS. JOSEPH SCENCK, the wife of a wealthy farmer of Lehigh county, was murdered on Friday. Mr. Schenck left home in the morning to attend a sale. At night he returned to find his wife a corpse on the kitchen floor. The Allentown Chronicle thus describes the sickening spectacle: When the light from a lantern was thrown into the kitchen, it revealed a scene of blood and death most horrible to behold. On the floor lay the body of Mrs. Schenck, near a churn, at which from the condition of its contents it is supposed she had been at work when the murderer first struck her; the ghastly face was upturned; the floor of the room was sprinkled with blood nearly to the four walls, and the blood lay in thick pools near the head, from which it is thought the murderer struck her several times after she was first knocked down.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Stowe.

In the voluntary assignment of A. D. Gerwig to George T. Hetzell, the account of assignee was confirmed nisi.

Robert Knox & Co., for use of J. W. Hubler, surviving partner, vs. James Bennett and W. P. Weyman, executors of Mary Bennett, deceased, with notice to Mary Bennett, Albert Bennett, James Bennett, B. F. Bennett et al., a proceeding to show cause why plaintiffs should not have leave to enter judgment on an old verdict rendered in 1856, and issue execution. Verdict for plaintiffs for $96 67, subject to opinion of the court on a question of law reserved.

Atlas Works vs. McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., action to recover for the use of machinery. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Magdalena Roth, administratrix of John Roth, deceased, vs. Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Jury out.

Clara Elsesser, administratrix of Jacob Elsesser, deceased, vs. Northwestern Life Insurance Company; action on a policy. This case was called and a jury sworn, when a postponement was had until to-morrow.

State Supreme Court.—Full Bench.

CASES ARGUED.

Monroe vs. Smith. Argued by McCoy for plaintiff in error, and Brawley, contra.

Winsor et al. vs. Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Rochester, New York. Argued by Neill for plaintiff in error.

Roberts et al. vs. Riddle. Argued by McCoy for plaintiff in error.

Prescott vs. Otterslatter et al. Argued by Brawley for plaintiff in error, and Bole and Church contra.

Andrew vs. Second National Bank of Titusville, and Bly vs. same bank were argued together by C. B. Guthrie for plaintiffs in error, Roger Sherman contra.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Taylor, executor, vs. Kelley. Error to the Common Pleas of Lawrence county. Opinion by Mercur. The opinion is important in that it changes the rule in regard to the admission of evidence. Agnew and Sharswood dissent. Following is the opinion in full:

"The assignments of error are to the rejection of two witnesses. One is the husband of a daughter, the other is the wife of a son of the testator. The wife of the former and the husband of the latter are interested in the estate. Unless the witnesses were made competent by the act of 15th of April, 1869, they are clearly incompetent to testify to the matters for which they were offered. This is conceded. Their competency is sought to be established by the first section of that act. It declares 'no interest nor policy of law shall exclude a party or person from being a witness in civil proceeding; Provided, this act shall not alter the law as now declared and practiced in the courts of this Commonwealth, so as to allow husband and wife to testify against each other, nor counsel to testify to the confidential communication of his clients.' It the proviso ended there, the witnesses would have been competent in behalf of the plaintiff in error, as to matters which occurred in the lifetime of the testator; but it further proceeds to declare 'this act shall not apply to actions by or against executors, administrators or guardians, nor where the assignor of the thing or contract in action may be dead, excepting in issues and inquiries devisavit vel non, and others respecting the right of such deceased owner, between parties claiming such right by devolution, on the death of such owner. Thus it appears the same—imperative 'shall not apply,' extends to a case in which an executor is a party, as to the prohibiting of husband and wife from testifying against each other and counsel to the privileged communication of his client. The language is neither doubtful nor obscure. Its clear and mandatory edict takes all these cases out of the statute. Evans' administratrix vs. Reed, decided at the present term, was a case in which the action had been brought between persons in their own right. On a former trial both parties had testified, and their evidence had been reduced to writing. On a subsequent trial, after the death of one of the parties, and the substitution of his administratrix, we held the testimony of the decedent, thus taken, might be given in evidence. We considered it substantially as a deposition taken when the party was competent, which is expressly authorized by the third section of the act. That action was not brought by or against an executor or administrator. The party was clearly a competent witness when the testimony was taken.

The present action was brought against an executor. It was on a contract claimed to have been made with his testators. The right of the witness to testify is rested on this act of 1869. It is urged, inasmuch, as it declares 'no interest nor policy of law, shall exclude a party or person, from being a witness,' and the witnesses offered not being directly interested in the event of the suit, they cannot be excluded by the policy of the law. Prior to the enactment of this statute, both interest and policy excluded husband and wife from testifying for and against each other.

We must not overlook the fact that all competency imparted to any witness, by the enacting clause of the first section is entirely taken away by the proviso, in case an executor is a party to the action. It would be no more clearly in the face of the statute to hold that husband and wife may testify against each other, than that they may testify in their own favor when no executor is a party to the action to events which transpired during the life of the testator. Each is prohibited by the same expressive language. The same clause in the enactment made both husband and wife equally competent. The same prohibition in the proviso made them both incompetent to testify in behalf of each other, when an executor is a party.

The language in the statue requires no acuteness to interpret it. An attempt to define its meaning cannot make it more clear. We have no right to assume the Legislature did not intend what they have so distinctly and imparatively declared. We must not search for some occult meaning, as if the language was obscure. We must yield to its language so clearly expressed, in its natural force and effect.

The subject matter about which the witnesses were called to testify is not within the exception to the proviso. It is not the settlement of a claim of right that passed by the devolution of the estate. The incompetency of the witnesses in this case stands as if the act had never been passed. When the Legislature undertook to qualify this statute as they did by the first section of the 9th of April, 1870, they restricted the right of a party to testify, to matters only, which occured after the death of the person whose estate was represented on the trial.

The conclusion at which we have arrived is sustained by Diehl vs. Ernig 15, P. F. Smith 320. That was an action by a daughter against the executor of her father's will. It was held her husband was not a competent witness to testify to matters occurring in her father's life time. It is also in accord with the spirit and reasoning of Karns vs. Tanner 16, P. F. Smith 297, and Pattison vs. Armstrong et ar. 24, P. F. Smith 476. It is true the conclusion at which we have arrived is in conflict with Dellenger's appeal 21, P. F. Smith 425, but a more careful examination of the act convinces us that due consideration was not then given to its provisos. It may be said, however, that Dellenger's appeal was not a common law action by or against an executor, but the distribution of a fund in the Orphans' Court. It was, however, held in McBride's appeal, 22, T. P. Smith, 480, the word 'actions,' as used in the proviso, was intended to embrace civil proceedings, whatever their form, as well as actions technically so-called. An action is the lawful demand of one's right in a Court of justice. So in Gyger's appeal, 24, P. F. Smith, 48, it was held that a distributee is not a competent witness, in the distribution of a decedent's estate, as to matters occurring in the lifetime of the decedent.

A true enforcement of the statute of 1869, requires us to hold that it means what it says when it declares 'this act shall not apply to actions, by or against executors, administrators, or guardians.' We see nothing in the letter, nor in the spirit of the act so far as it applies to husband and wife, to make one competent when the other is incompetent. It, therefore, follows the learned Judge was entirely correct in excluding the witness. Judgment affirmed."

Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. McLaughlin; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment reserved, and judgment entered in favor of the plaintiff upon the award.

A special allocatur was refused in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Baldwin et al., convicted of nuisance in Bradford county.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. S. and W. W. Pool, bankrupts, Venango county. An order was made for the sale of certain accounts.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, Venango county. An order was made allowing the assignee to sell certain judgments and uncollectible accounts.

William H. Mechling, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Motion for the dissolution of the injunction against Joseph H. Gray, trustee, argued by Mr. Petty for and Mr. Keenan against the same. Decision reserved.

J. Emory Baker, debtor, Westmoreland county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, which was referred to Register Marchand. Petition presented for an injunction against Samuel Dickson, and the 30th inst., fixed for the hearing of the same. In the meantime a restraining order was issued.

R. B. Freeman and Julius Saxe, both of Tioga county, bankrupts, were discharged.

C. M. Harmer, Pittsburgh, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Harper.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Henry S. Shafer and the Germania and Glen Falls Insurance Companies vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is still on trial.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Atlas Works vs. McIntosh, Hemphill & Co. Jury out.

The account of assignee was confirmed absolutely, and an auditor was appointed in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Samuel Williams to A. McFarland.

Cornelius vs. Hoffman. Verdict for defendant.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Mansfield B Brown to Joseph S. Brown, James erner and VHugh Lee were appointed appraisers.

John B. Landwehr vs. J. Philip Sehr; Sheriff's interpleader. Verdict for plaintiff.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

D. C. Dellenbach vs. Jake Hill; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $438.

Kinder Blair vs. A. French, assignee of Carl Retter; action to recover for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $252 59, subject to opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

John Huckestein vs. Thomas McDonald. The defendant confessed judgment and the jury was discharged.

W. A. Logan vs. Joseph Orr; action on a note. On trial.

Michael Tague et ux. vs. Eliza McGarr et al.; bill filed in equity for partition. Decree of Court filed. B. C. Christy appointed Master and J. H. Callahan and J. F. Ghiddea, Commissioners.

State Supreme Court—Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

Jacob M. Moyer, Esq., of Philadelphia, on motion of S. T. Neill, Esq., was admitted to the bar.

The following Crawford county cases were argued:

Mapes Bros. vs. Second National Bank of

THE COURTS

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

The case of William Jenkins, charged with the murder of David W. Thomas, at Dravosburg, on the 6th of August last, occupied the day. It is elsewhere reported.

Common Pleas No. 1.—*Judge Stowe.*

Cruse vs. Burgan. Verdict for defendant.

John Dickson vs. Edward Cowling; verdict for defendant; action for damages for alleged false arrest.

Joseph Weaver vs. J. K. Stewart and Wm. Weaver. On trial. This is an action of ejectment for seventy acres of land in Findley township.

No Jury trials in this Court to-day.

Common Pleas No. 2.—*Judge Kirkpatriek.*

Magdalena Roth, Administrix of John Roth, deceassd, vs. the North Western Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; an action to recover on a life policy. On trial.

A hearing was had in the habeas corpus case of the Commonwealth ex rel. George Deem vs. Catharine Malone. The petitioner is a widower and his little child has been and still is in the possession of the defendant, where it appears it is well taken care of. The Court dismissed the petition at the costs of the relator.

The Jury were still out in the case of Duncan vs. Ryla & Robertson.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

On motion of John M. Thompson, Esq., of Butler, Graves S. Crosby, of Parker City, and on motion of S. B. Wilson, Esq., N. C. Martin, of Beaver county, were admitted to practice in this Court.

Speyner & Co. vs. Maria Bennett et al., Common Pleas of Beaver. Argued by S. B. Wilson for plaintiff in error.

Stewart vs. Stewart for use, etc. Error to the Common Pleas of Mercer. Argued by J. Pearson for plaintiff in error and Gillespie contra

In re-road, in North Union township; J. B. Gallagher, certiorari to the Quarter Sessions of Fayette county. Argued by D. Downer for plaintiff in error, and Campbell contra.

Appeal of S. C. and Mary A. Calhoun Certorari to the Orphans' Court of Beaver. Argued by James Cameron for appellants, and Wilson for apellees.

Appeal of A. Lynch, in the matter of the estate of D. R. Jones, deceased. Certiorari to the Orphans' Court of Fayette Argued by Campbell for appellant, and Playford for appellees.

Luce et al. vs. Harris. Error to the Common Pleas of Fayette Argued by Playford for plaintiffs in error and Boyle contra.

Mitchell vs. McConoly. Error to the Common Pleas of Lawrence. Argued by Playford for plaintiffs in error and Jackson contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James W. Birmingham, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made approving the private sales of certain personal property heretofore made by the assignee, and authorizing the continuance of the same until the said property is disposed of.

Powell, Gregg & Co., bankrupts. The debtors were adjudged bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Shafer.

William Nicholson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The creditors having chosen Wm. D. Porter, of this city, as assignee, the same was approved.

Samuel E. Critchlow, of Parker City, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shafer.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Henry S. Shafer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; an action for damages for the burning of property on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is still on trial.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

The Jenkins murder case consumed the day. It is elsewhere reported.

Common Pleas No. 1.—*Judge Stowe.*

Joseph Weaver vs. J. K. Stewart et al. Verdict for defendants.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Charles G. Blume to Charlotte Blume. Mr. McCrsery was appointed auditor.

Common Pleas No. 2.—*Judge Kirkpatrick.*

The insurance case of Magdalena Roth, administratrix of John Roth, deceased vs. the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, is still on trial.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Porter S. Newmyer, of Connellsville, and Jos. H. Cunningham, of Butler, were admitted to practice in this Court.

The argument was resumed in the case of Taylor & Co., vs. Preston, for use, error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Sterrett and Dodds for plaintiff in error, and McCandless and Thompson contra.

A re-argument was ordered here, on motion of Mr. Hampton, in the case of the city of Lancaster vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being a case from the middle district.

Shenango and Allegheny Railroad vs. Braham; error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Argued by Thompson and Bredin for plaintiffs in error and Mitchell contra.

James M. Lambing vs. Thomas Richardson; error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Argued by G. W. Fleeger for plaintiff in error, and Campbell contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Morgan Bell, of Greene county, filed a petion for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Knox. An order was made for a hearing upon an application for an injunction on the 15th prox., and in the mantime a restraining order was issued to the People's Bank, of Carmichael's, and McCullough, Smith & Co., to prevent the performance of the act sought to be enjoined.

Powell, Gregg & Co., bankrupts, Washington county. Application was made for an injunction, and a hearing on the same fixed for the 30th inst., and in the meantime restraining John Paxton & Co, and Wadsworth & Lewis et al. from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Hubley, Binns & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The injunction heretofore granted against the National Insurance Company, of Allegheny, was dissolved.

John S. McCabe vs. M. S. O'Donnell, Luzerne county. Order to show cause granted, returnable on the 1st prox.

G. S. Lacey vs. W. B. McLean & Co., Pittsburgh. The hearing on the motion for an injunction against Willis Boothe et al. continued by agreement to the 26th inst.

Esdras Howell, bankrupt, Luzerne county. A meeting of the creditors was ordered to be held on the 31 prox. to consider a proposition for composition and settlement.

Conrad Reiter, bankrupt, Allegheny City. An order was made rescinding the order confirming the report of the sale of a policy of insurance, and directing that the same be sold at public sale, subject to certain conditions.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

James M. Garrison, Esq, of Greene county, Pa, was admitted to practice.

Heny S. Schaffer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is still on trial.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

William Jenkins, convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced three years and four months to the penitentiary.

David Hall, who was convicted of feloniously shooting Constable J. J. Hays, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, and go six months to the Work House.

Melchior Hasley, forcible entry and detainer, was fined six and a fourth cents and costs.

John Schultz, Jr., for assault and battery on Michael McTighe, was fined five dollars and costs.

The argument list will occupy the balance of the term.

Common Pleas No. 1.—*Judge Stowe.*

Commonwealth ex rel. Anna B. Hahn vs. John Watson. Report of sale confirmed nisi.

On petition presented, Lucy Jones was granted permission to adopt Virginia Thompson as her child and heir.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of M. F. Kimball, William Moore and Richard Knowlson were appointed appraisers.

On the petition of Raphael Greno for the appointment of a commissioner to inquire as to the lunacy of Demetro Greno, T. B. Alcorn, Esq., was appointed such commissioner.

In the divorce suit of Mary J. Hawk vs. Alfred H. Hawk, a rule on defendant was granted to show cause why he should not pay the libellant a reasonable allowance per week for her support pending the suit.

Common Pleas No. 2.—*Judge Ewing.*

Judgment was entered against garnishee in the case of Gibson Blaney vs.

In the equity proceeding of Andrew Daniel Weir,

Lyons vs. Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Co., counsel having been notified to print the bill within ten days, and the bill not having been printed as directed, the injunction heretofore granted was dissolved and the bill dismissed at the costs of complainants.

Julius Possiel and George Rese vs. J. St. Clair Gray. Plaintiff's attorney, A. M Brown, Esq., made a motion for a preliminary injunction and the appointment of a receiver, according to the prayer of the bill previously filed, and the 24th inst. was fixed as the time for a hearing on the same. The parties formerly composed the firm of Gray, Possiel & Rese, merchant tailors, and it is alleged on the part of the plaintiffs that the defendant violated the partnership agreement and has appropriated to his own use goods belonging to the firm. The plaintiffs ask for a dissolution of the partnership, and that defendant may be restrained from using the firm name or interfering with the business of the firm.

A. D. Bahmer presented a petition for a divorce from his wife Ida Bella Bahmer, and a subpœna was awarded.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Letitia Gorman, deceased. Guardian discharged on petition and also executors.

John Junghaus. Order of Court confirming sale of real estate.

A. Waddle. James McCrery appointed guardian.

George J. Gorman and Jane Gorman Guardian discharged on petition.

Samuel G. Steck. Application for citation granted.

Charles Pickering. Bond of Alex. Hilands, trustee, approved.

A. A. Anderson. Robert A. Duncan appointed guardian.

Charlotte Schreinpe. Order extending time for filing account.

Newton Webb. Widow's appraisment approved.

Joseph Baner. Return of sale confirmed nisi.

Christian Jaggi. Administrator allowed to sell real estate.

H. P. Miller. Extension of time granted on citation.

William L. Black's minors. William S. Black was appointed guardian.

John Daugher. Widow's appraisment was approved.

Charlotte Caldwell. Guardian's account heard on exceptions.

Valentine Lucas, minor. Jas. B. Lucas appointed guardian.

John Lock, minor. Petition for attachment granted.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The argument in the case of Lindley vs. Nickle, appeal of Dushane, certiorari to the Common Pleas of Fayette, was resumed by Stone for appellant and Campbell for Wilkey.

Brown et al. vs. Vandergrift et al.; error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Argued by Mitchell for plaintiff in error and Purviance and Thompson, contra.

This Court will conclude its session this week.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

William H. Mechling, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The hearing of the motion for the dissolution of the injunction granted against Jos. H. Gray, trustee, fixed for the 22d inst.

Boardsley & Trowbridge, bankrupts. On petition of the assignee a rule was granted on Roberts & Co., creditors, to show cause why the order of sale granted on the 11th inst. should not be rescinded. Returnable on the 26th inst. at 10 A. M.

Joseph L. Lytle & Co., bankrupt. An order for a hearing upon the application for an injunction on the 29th inst. was made, and a restraining order was issued as to N. H. Vanwinkle, Schloss & Hellbroner from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

This Court was not in session on Saturday.

The case of Shafer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be resumed this morning.

CONFIDENCE GAME.

A COLORED MAN PLACES $40 WORTH OF CONFIDENCE IN A SHARPER.

[From The Daily Post of Nov. 10.]

A colored man named Austin Black upon his arrival in the city yesterday morning from Chicago reported that he had been defrauded out of forty dollars on his way hither. Shortly after entering the cars at Chicago he was approached by a well dressed, smooth tongued chap who represented himself as a Pittsburgh merchant after he had learned that the Smoky City was the colored man's destination. He related heavy business transactions and soon succeeded in persuading Black that he was a good fellow as well as an important gentleman. About this time another merchant also from Pittsburgh approached the new acquaintances and demanded of No. 1 the payment of a small bill. No. 1 had nothing but gold coin which No. 2 would not allow the discount on. Mr. Black was appealed to and handed over $40 in paper money until No. 1 could call at the bank upon their arrival here. When the parties landed at the Union depot, however, they gave Black the slip and afterwards he learned that the two twenty dollar gold pieces were counterfeit.

MURRAY AND MYERS.

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR THEIR EXECUTION—THURSDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1876, THE FATAL DAY.

The following dispatch has been received by Associated Press:

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 18.

Governor Hartranft to-day issued warrants for the execution on Thursday, the 6th day of January, 1876, of Wm. Murray and Frederick Meyers, convicted in Allegheny county, on the 20th day of March 1875, of the murder of Gotthard Wahl and sentenced April 3, 1875, to be hanged.

PRICES REDUCED.

To close out my present stock, prior to getting up a new stock, for next year, I will sell all my stock of

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, &c.,

at reduced prices. Black and slab marble at Eastern prices, freight added. White Lime, Plaster Paris, and Hydraulic Cement, always on hand, at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. W. W. WALLACE.

oc29:1wd&4tw.

DAM TALK.

MEETING IN THE EXPOSITION BUILDING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT TO EXAMINE THE MERITS OF THE MODEL DAMS ON EXHIBITION—THEY AGREE NOT TO RECOMMEND ANY PLAN BUT TO URGE THE ADOPTION OF SOME PLAN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE—RESOLUTIONS PASSED, COMMITTEES APPOINTED, ETC.

[From The Daily Post of Nov. 19.]

According to announcement, a meeting of the friends of the improvement of the Ohio river, was held in the Exposition building yesterday. The various models proposed were on exhibition and water was turned on so that their working could be examined. The models were R. W. Thompson's semi-circular six foot dam, Wilson Smith's sluice and coffer dam, Hon. Felix R. Brunot's hydraulic dam, a dam and chute contrived by Captain John A. Wood, and the French dam now in operation on the Seine and Loire. All the models are so constructed that at high water or when ice is running they can be lowered to the bed of the river, and are very ingenious, and at the same time simple in their construction. As our readers who feel interested have, perhaps all seen the models at work, a detailed description of them is unnessary. Although the models have been on exhibition and a committee was appointed to render a verdict on their merits, yet the intention was not to influence the Government in the adoption of any particular dam but to create an interest in the minds of our people.

After a thorough examination of the merits of each proposed plan by all interested, a meeting was called in Press Headquarters.

Mr. James Reese was called to the chair with Mr. Thos. P. Roberts as Secretary.

Mr. Arthur Kirk was asked to read the report of the Committee, which he did. It would appear from the report that the Committee were troubled to make up their minds as to which the palm should be awarded, each plan presented possessing much merit. They, however, are inclined to award it to Mr. Brunot's plan, which was once adopted by the United States Engineers, but subsequently abandoned for the French plan, on account of the latter having been tested. The latter, the Committee fear, might not be found as effective in our large rivers as in those where it is in operation.

Gen. J. K. Moorhead was opposed to any interference with the plans of the Government Engineers. He said they were educated for the business and were supposed to be competent to decide upon what was best. As the Government was to foot the bill he hoped there would be no interference calculated to injure the prospects of the improvement.

Mr. Kirk stated that he had laid the matter before Col. Merril, and it was with permission of the latter that the French model had been placed in competition with the plans of others. Beside Mr. Kirk thought river men might be as competent to pass on some features as engineers, from their practical knowledge of the stream.

Mr. Brunot traced the project from its inception to the present, and quoted Henry Clay in its favor. He thought the importance of the enterprise should preclude any squabbling about the merits of any plan adopted. He said that Col. W. Milnor Roberts had favored locks and dams with some provision for the uninterrupted passage of coal fleets. Mr. Brunot was not chagrinned when Col. Merril finally decided in favor of the French dam, as he though the improvement was more likely to be made on this system. He agreed with Gen. Moorhead that it was not good policy to get up a discussion regarding the methods to be used, as he thought the engineers would finally adopt the best plan after making an experiment. If ice carried away the dam let it go, the piers would be left and it would not cost much to try another plan. In consonence with this belief Mr. Brunot offered the following:

Resolved, That the reports of Gen. Humprey, Chief of United States Engineers and of Maj. Wm. Merrill, Engineer in charge of the Ohio River Improvement indicate a proper understanding and appreciation of the requirements of the commerce of the river, its capacity for thorough and radical improvement, and the necessity of adopting such plans for the improvement as will be in no manner detrimental to the leading traffic of the river, the transportation of coal.

Resolved, In the language of Maj. Merrill's report, "It may be considered as settled that the adoption of the system of locks and dams on the Ohio river is dependent upon the practability of making an opening in each dam of sufficient width to pass a coal flat without any delay, and of constructing a moveable hydraulic gate to open or close this opening at will."

Resolved, That an examination of the models of movable dams, and devices of opening and closing chutes in river navigation exhibited at the Pittsburgh Exhibition shows that such structures are practicable on any scale which may be deemed adequate to the requirements of the improved navigation of the Ohio river.

To these, Mr. Kirk added the following:

Resolved, That we urge the U. S. Government to grant the appropriation asked for by Gen. Humphries, and also to make suitable appropriation for the experiments suggested by Gen. Humphries in his report as to the best movable dam.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

MR. LYSLE OBJECTS.

Mr. Addison Lysle was not so sure that dams were what was needed. He thought the interest on the money necessary to construct them would build and man snag and dredge boats by means of which navigation would be rendered more safe than by dams. He was opposed to experimenting unless success were assured.

Gen. Moorhead combatted Mr. Lysle's views. He held that but little trouble was occasioned by snags, and that by removing one bar another was found. He also thought the boats would cost more than dams.

Mr. George H. Thurston agreed with Gen. Moorhead that it was not best to dictate to Congress. While working for the advancement of the improvement he (Mr. Thurston) had always been met by the objection, "You have no plan." This was now surmounted and he had no doubt that a dam with an adjustable chute was entirely practicable.

Capt. Jno. A. Wood could not approve of the Government plan and did not believe that engineers were infallible. In support of this belief he cited the building of wing dams, which he said had been tried and failed to secure the object desired. Notwithstanding, he would not throw cold water on the movement, preferring the Government plan to none at all.

KEEP IT WARM.

In order that Pittsburgh should be kept up to the work Mr. Kirk moved for the appointment of a committee whose duty it should be to keep the matter before our citizens. The motion was agreed to and the following gentlemen were appointed the committee: Messrs. Columbus Coleman, Jonathan Gallagher, John F. Dravo, James Reese, Wm. N. Metcalf, W. P. Shinn, —. Schonmaker, Thomas P. Hershberger and Robert Monroe.

Mr Brunot moved that Mr. Kirk be added to the committee, and Gen. Moorhead proposed Mr. Lysle, so those gentlemen were also appointed.

Mr. Thurston called attention to the apathy manifested by or citizens. He said the movement was the most important ever agitated and of much more importance to Pittsburgh than to any other city in the Union, and yet people, in general, appear to be utterly indifferent respecting its success. Should the project once be started he said that Cincinnati and Louisville would awaken to its importance and lend a helping hand. Mr. T. submitted the following:

Whereas, The improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river is one of the utmost importance to the yearly increasing commerce of the West, and

Whereas, That the Engineers of the United States have adopted and recommended a plan for that improvement.

Whereas, The Government of the United States in approval of that recommendation of the U. S. Engineer, at the last session of Congress. And by an appropriation to begin the construction of an adjustable dam, as adopted by the Engineers and the Board of Commissioner for the improvement of the Ohio, recognized the importance of this national work, therefore

Resolved, That speed in the construction of these improvements is of the first importance from the rapidly increasing wants of the country for cheap transportation, and therefore

Resolven, That we urgently request of Congress sufficient appropriations at the coming session, to fully finish the construction of the first dam, so that the primary step to the whole work may be without delay fully taken, and hereby instruct our Congressman to use his best efforts thereto.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It is probable the matter will be vigorously pushed this winter and the appropriation granted. Should the first dam be constructed it would at least greatly improve our harbor, as well as demonstrate the feasibility of the project.

THE JENKINS-THOMAS MURDER.

JENKINS CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

[From The Daily Post of Nov. 10.]

At the opening of the Criminal Court yesterday morning Tweeny's testimony was concluded, when John Armfield's testimony was taken and the Commonwealth concluded. The testimony of Armfield developed nothing new.

General Pearson then opened for the defense. He stated that they would be able to prove that Thomas had threatened Jenkins' life; that Jenkins knew this; that he had only struck Thomas once and had not knocked him down at all. He claimed that the verdict could not be murder of the first degree, for the man had no intention of killing Thomas, and was as much grieved at the result as was anybody else; that he at once sent a man for a doctor, and the messenger having failed to get one, went himself and got him, and after that he was a man of good character and quiet disposition.

George Stone testified that he had heard Thomas say he would whip Jenkins the first time he would see him. John Davis was also called but his testimony was not important. Thomas was lying alongside of a bagatelle table, lengthwise, some three or four feet from it. Jenkins has a wife and four children.

Martin Furnees, the proprietor, testified that he was not in the saloon at the time of the occurrence, but was in the cellar, some twenty or thirty feet back. He was called to contradict Tweeny. He was gone but a minute or two and had left Thomas, among others, in the saloon, but had not seen Jenkins; when he went back he saw Thomas stretched on the floor, and asked Jenkins if he had struck him; Jenkins said he had; witness said that the man was dead and that he would have to secure the arrest of Jenkins; Jenkins said that was all right; that it was his duty to do so and that he would find him at his home; Jenkins looked very bad; the witness went out for a doctor, but could not get him; the prisoner then went and brought him.

Richard Utley testified that he had helped to undress the deceased, at his house, and had found a lager beer glass in his pocket; in conversation with Tweeny, one of the Commonwealth's witnesses, Tweeny had told him that he was drunk at the time of the occurrence, whereas he testified on the witness stand that he was sober.

Thomas Thomas was called to corroborate the last named witness in regard to the latter part of his evidence.

The two men were about the same size, each weighing about 165 pounds. Jenkins was a driver and Thomas a coal digger.

After the examination of some character witnesses who gave a good account of the prisoner, Dr. Shaw was called by the Commonwealth, who expressed an opinion on the case as made out, that the injuries, inflicted were sufficient to cause death.

The arguments of counsel were then made, the jury charged and after four hours retirement they rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following is the list of patents issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending November 18, 1875:

Machines for Bending Chain Links. Jas. Baird, Allegheny, Pa.; filed September 30, 1875.

Folding Baskets—G. Hammersly, Pittsburgh, Pa.; filed June 8th, 1875.

Roofing Compositions—Lorenzo P. Teed, Erie, Pa.; filed April 3d, 1875.

Devices for Pushing Tube Skolps into and through Furnaces—Geo. Matterson, McKeesport, Pa; filed July 6th, 1875.

Recoil Checks for Gun Stocks—William D. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.; filed October 2, 1875.

Planing Attachments to Planing Machines—Benjamin C. Chambers, Shady Plain, Pa.; filed June 18, 1875.

Carriage Curtain Fixtures—R. D. Knight and John M. Ripple, Waynesburg, Pa.; filed September 4, 1875.

WILLIAMS PARDONED.

We have stated heretofore that efforts were making to secure the pardon of D. D. Williams, convicted of and sentenced to the Penitentiary for embezzling the funds of the Conneautville Bank. Yesterday Hon. M. B Lowry arrived from Washington with a pardon for Williams, who was speedily released. There has been quite a wrangle over this matter. A number of prominent men are said to have interested themselves in Williams' behalf, while U. S. Attorney Reed opposed his enlargement. It is also said that Senator Lowry will make an effort to take Mr. Reed's top-knot on account of his opposition.

MARBLE MANTELS.

We have on hand, at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., the largest stock, and most beautiful variety of mantels in the city at $16 and upward. We also manufacture and keep on hand

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, AND FENDERS,

finished in handsome style, with black enamel, plated with nickel, or gold. Our new

AGITATING PENDULUM GRATE,

is the latest and best improvement in the grate line. It will rake out the ashes in two seconds, and do it thoroughly. It rakes the ashes from the bottom of the grate, without disturbing the open body of the fuel, thus securing more thorough combustion, and greater heat than could otherwise be obtained. The grate is so constructed that most of the dust passes up, back of the grate, into the chimney, and not over the room, and grate and shaker are so simple that they can be made and sold at half the price that other shakers have heretofore been selling for. Our grates are all warranted.

N. B.—As seeing is believing, purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock and prices and see our shaking grate, with fire in it, at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. WALLACE.

oc29:1wd&4tw

OHIO NEWS.

THERE were fifty deaths from small-pox at Cincinnatl last week.

ALL the mills in Youngstown are in operation except Cartwright, McCurdy & Co.'s, who are putting in new boilers.

AT the Jefferson iron works, Steubenville, 20 furnaces have been operated double turn since the 1st, out of a total of 22.

THE Hancock Courier says that John Bergman of that county dug 120 bushels of potatoes, which he raised from one bushel of seed.

A GERMAN named James Rump, residing at Toledo, died from an overdose of morphine taken the other day to allay nervousness.

A BRUTE in Cleveland kicked his horse to death one day this week. He paid a fine of only five dollars. Where was the S. C. F. P. C. A.?

THE divorce business is lively in Huron county. Eighteen cases were tried in the Common Pleas Court of that county at the present term.

AN attempt was made last week to murder and rob the Express agent at Forrest. The rascals were nervous and did not shoot straight.

THE new Etna furnace, Ironton, is making 70 tons of silver gray iron every day now. This furnace is 18x90, and has the Ferrie coking apparatus.

A STOCK company is being formed in Ashland to purchase the shops of the Ashland Machine Company and start the works up as soon as possible.

MESSRS. MURPHY & DAVIS have opened up a shop for the purpose of manufacturing and repairing boilers, in a part of the Nixon & Co. shops, Alliance.

WE learn from an exchange that the Marietta Iron works have a contract for furnishing the rails, frogs and switches for sixty miles of railroad in Kansas.

IRVIN G. PORTER, who murdered his two children near Columbiana, on the 12th day of December, 1872, and who was tried, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary, died in that institution on Sabbath of last week. Shortly after his incarceration in the penitentiary he become a raving maniac and was confined in an iron cell. He never recovered his senses. He was sick but a few hours.

MRS. GEO. DUNSMAY, of Toledo, heard a burglar in her room, on Friday night, and slipping out of bed quietly she armed herself with a heavy chair, and moving up behind the rascal dealt him a powerful blow on the head which knocked him down. She then fled for assistance, but when she returned the burglar was gone, but a pool of blood on the floor showed she had made her mark. Her husband, who is a fireman on a railroad, was absent. The burglar was examining the bureau, when the courageous woman disabled him.

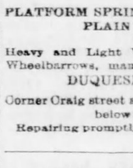
A CONTROVERSY SETTLED.

The contest between the different professors of penmanship in this city has been finally decided in favor of Professor Cowley, of the Iron City College, the Executive Committee of the late Exposition having awarded him a special premium for best business writing, the only branch of penmanship of practical value to business men or students of business colleges. This award meets with general approval, since it is well known that both as a teacher and an artist, Professor Cowley stands at the head of his profession in this country. No good judge of penmanship questions his superiority, either as a practical or ornamental penman.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:W1f

WE chronicled the fact some time ago, that Samuel Hoover, of Morris, raised 111 bushels of wheat on four acres of ground. But we are informed that Jacob Potter, of the same township, raised 65 bushels on two acres and twenty-eight rods. How is that for high?—Clearfield Republican.



Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone and muscle ailments. White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for Animals.

WEST WINDSOR, Mich., Dec. 10, 1874.

"Mr. Riley Hance, of this place, an aged man, has had a wonderful cure by your liniment, and he wants it made known for the benefit of mankind. The following is his affidavit:

Yours truly, L. McQUOWN.

"State of Michigan, County of Eaton, SS.

"Riley Hance, on his oath, says: That for the last ten years he has been very severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, and has been for the last six years entirely helpless, insomuch that he could hard y move, and had given up all hopes of ever being helped. And deponent further says that about five months ago, I commenced the using of Centaur Liniment, and it has produced wonderful results, and now I feel almost as well as ever. RILEY HANCE."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of Dec. 1874. LEONIDAS McQUOWN, "Justice of the Peace,"

LEXINGTON, KY., June 30, 1873.

"GENTLEMEN—I take very great pleasure in recommending the Centaur Liniment for animals. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for brutes, strains, cuts, splints, &c. Very respectfully, HENRY P. McGRATH."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it. novl 3m

1876. Postpaid. $1.60.

THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED. Send 10 cents for a Sample Number. SUBSCRIBE NOW, and get the remaining numbers of 1875 FREE.

JOHN L. SHOREY,

36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

nov14-4tw

FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,

FARM WAGONS

Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Cart and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspenston Bridge.

Repairing promptly done.

G. COLEMAN & SON

FORTUNES

Of $1,000,000, $50,000, $30,000, $25,000 $20,000, $15,000, with other Smaller Sums are paid in full by the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1 each. 6 for $5. 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free. A. LYNCH & CO., Eastern Agents, 79 Nassau street, New York. se18-6mW

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. au14-1yW

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carleton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. au14-1yW

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. se18-1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ART VS NATURE

COLORS OF AUTUMN SURPASSED BY THE New Shades of Zephyr,

In Tod Green, Gas Blue, Ombre and all the New Shades, Only 15c Per Oz.

Yarn on balls (new and convenient) per lb	$ 20
Blue Mix, three thread yarn	93
Black or White Germantown Yarns, per oz	10
Ladies' Fleecy Lined Hose	19
Ladies' Merino Rib Hose	14
Men's Merino Half Hose	13
Men's Medicated Shirts	1 14
Ladies Merino Vests (fine)	73
Beauty Corsets	60
Cashmere Corsets, Black, Blue or Red	2 97
Ladies Bosom Forms	34
Unshrinkable Merino Skirts	1 43
Wide Braid Gimps	24
Fancy Black Combs	23
Silk or Swiss Ties	19
Painted Cameo Pins	1 23
Wide Hemstitched Handkerchiefs	55

Fancy Hosiery, Worsted and Silk Fringes, Braids, and Braid Gimps, Knit Woolens, Laces and Notions, at

CARLISLE, 37 Fifth Av.

novl1-tt-s&W

NEW PATENT

Atmospheric Disk!

FOR HOLDING

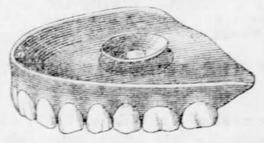
Both Upper and Lower and all Styles o Partial Sets of Teeth,

On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base,

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.



This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the State. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and fan on gas. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mai3lyr

New and Novel LOTTERIES!

$18,000	for	$2 00
$12,000	for	$2 00
$30,000	for	$5 00
$30,000	for	$5 00

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the $8

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme

$250,000 IN PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000,

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $250,000.

A $5 Single Number Lottery

Will be drawn on the 30th day of each month

Whole tickets, $5. Halves, $2 50.

Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,

P. O. Box 3446. ST. LOUIS, MO.

ma22:ow2d&W1yr

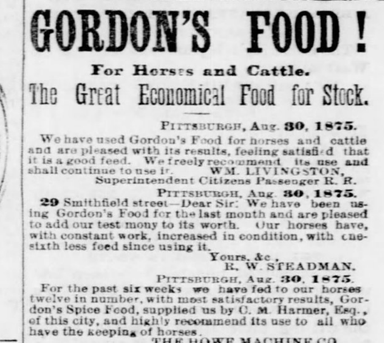
12 Chromos for $1. The grandest chance ever offered agents. We will mail to any address, post paid, 12 beautiful Oil Chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of $1. Sell for $3 in each county. As a Chromo agency, it is the best paying agency out. Everybody loves and buys pictures. We have work and money for all, men and women, boys and girls, whole or spare time, daytime or evening, at home or traveling. Inclose $1 in a letter. Chromos by return mail. They sell at sight.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Penholder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single packages with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents.

BEST Selling Imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased Watch, English rolled Gold plate; sunk Second Dial; Full Jewelled; Expansion Balance. Nickel Movements; beautifully engraved Cases; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs from $60 to $100. It will run and keep reading, for from $25 to $60. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money on, try this. Price $17 only. We will send this watch C. O. D. subject to examination, if you send $2 with the order, the balance of $15 you can pay the Express Co. if the watch proves satisfactory.

ALL Can make splendid pay selling our goods. We have other novelties which are as staple as Flour. Send stamp for our illustrated catalogue.

Address F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass. ap24:1yrW



Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass,

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. W-s&W

Iron City College.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For upwards of twenty years the leading business College of the United States, affords unequaled advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle aged men. Students admitted at any time. For circulars address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

The "IRON CITY COLLEGE is the only institution of the kind, in this city, that we recommend to the public patronage."—Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburgh, Pa. au14-3mw

$10 TO $25 Per Day to Farmers Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13-1yW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Continuation of the Trial of McDonald.

Astounding Frauds Are Brought to Light.

High Government Officials Involved.

ST. LOUIS, November 18.—The McDonald trial is still the center of attraction and the Court room was again crowded to excess to-day. The first witness was B. H. Engelk, rectifyer, who testified to having talked to Joyce at various times since 1871 about doing business; witness was told by him he could purchase crooked whisky and would be protected in so doing; in fact was urged to do so and several times was asked by Joyce if he was getting all he could handle; was always notified in advance, of agents coming from Washington or elsewhere to investigate and was ordered to straighten up, get the house in order, be prepared to receive company, etc.; Avery used to send the Ring information of any movement that looked dangerous; Joyce, on one occasion, said to witness, my friend Babcock writes me there is hell to pay;

WE ARE IN A SCRAPE

and must get out of it; witness paid his share of various assessments made for the benefit of Hogue and other parties; when we were told to raise money, there was little satisfaction given us; we were told to do it, and it had to be done; witness paid John Leavenworth two assessments for what was called the campaign fund; paid one hundred dollars to the Hutchin's Sixty ward fund and two hundred and fifty to the State fund; it was understood that the Hutchin's fund reached $3,000, and all were required to contribute to it.

WHO COMPOSED THE RING.

From 1872 to '75, the Ring was composed of McDonald, Joyce, Fitzroy, McKee, Maguire, Patrick, New comb and Grosvenor of the Democrat; the latter got $1,000 to "let up" on Maguire when the latter was seeking nomination for Mayor of the city; Con. Cannon, Everest and perhaps others, also received money; witness gave considerable information about the manner of doing crooked business; he had trouble at different times with some of the officers about his way of purchasing crooked whisky and at one time he was assessed $800 f r it which he refused to pay; they then threatened to shut him up and he told them if they did they would have to close up others too; the matter was finally compromised; witness had several conversations with C. M. Ford about the business and also talked with McKee about it; received a letter from Ford on one occasion in regard to the matter; it was understood $20,000 had to be raised for

THE CAMPAIGN FUND

in 1872; Ford closed his house once in 1871 for two days and then he was allowed to proceed; witness admitted to being a party to several indictments here and had pleaded guilty to some of them, but had not considered and didn't know what effect his testimony to-day would have on indictments still pending against him.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN F. SEIDENKOPF.

John F. Seidenkopf, foreman at R. W. Ulrici's distillery, testified: He began work for Ulrici in 1870; whisky was so low and impure at that time and the market so glutted, we either had to close or run crooked, as the rest were doing; at first Ulrici opposed it, but yielded finally and began in August, 1872; our gaugers were changed and the new ones told us to run to our full capacity; in 1873, all ran straight but revenue agents were so hard on us we had to run crooked again; we were required to make forty-six barrels of crooked per week by Joyce's directions, and we had to pay assessments whether we made it or not; Joyce was well posted as to the market price and increased assessment when the market was brisk; we used to sell crooked at from twenty to twenty-five cents off, and it was difficult to get rid of all of it at those prices; the market was so glutted, we paid thirty-five cents per gallon to the Ring, and when it rose to ninety cents they demanded forty-five cents which distillers refused to pay for; as it was, the Ring took half, the rectifiers half and the distillers were left out in the cold; it was then agreed distillers should be permitted to make six or seven barrels of whisky, upon which the Ring would make no levy; whenever I did not put money enough in weekly packages for the Ring to satisfy Joyce he called around suddenly and made it hot for me.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS INFORMED OF THE FRAUDS.

Letters from Gen. McDonald as Supervisor to J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, were then introduced in evidence and read. The first one, dated January 22d, 1874, is in reply to statements sent to Commissioner Douglass by District Attorney Patrick regarding alleged violations of the revenue law by Bevis & Fraser and says that allegations made by parties mentioned in Mr. Patrick's letter have been examined into on several occasions and found without foundation; in fact the same charges were made against the firm in '72, and examined by Collector Ford and Mr. Patrick, who found nothing to justify action. Subsequently, Revenue Agents Gavett, Brashear and Yaryan made a thorough examination of the establishment of the firm, and while they found a technical violation of the law in the manner of keeping book form 52, no evidence of fraud was discovered; the general further states that affairs of the firm were frequently investigated by himself, Revenue Agent Joyce, Collector Ford and others, but no evidence of fraud ever found.

EXPOSURES MADE BY THE N. Y. SUN.

Another letter was read dated March 6, 1874, and in which was enclosed a clipping from the N. Y. Sun, intimating Gen. McDonald is at the head of whisky frauds in Illinois and other places; this, the General says, he would not notice were it not that St. Louis papers made wild, unfounded charges against taxpayers and officers of this district, but when called upon for facts to aid him in prosecuting violations of law they have utterly failed to substitute their allegations; he then refers to the fact that the department has repeatedly sent agents to this district to ferret charges, and examination had been made but without discovering any fraud; he also states he has paid particular attention to the enforcement of law in this city during the past year and cites as evidence of his diligence during January and February of 1874 collections in this district exceeded those of corresponding months of the previous year about $100,000. He closes by saying "I could challenge and defy the most scrutinizing department or judicial investigation into my integrity as a man and my conduct as a public officer."

The third letter is dated March 1st, 1874, and is in reply to reports sent to Commissioner Douglass that some books and papers of Bevis, Fraser & Co., were destroyed by fire, supposed by design, while their officers were under investigation upon a charge of fraud. To this the General says in substance that he with Collector Maguire and Revenue Agent Gunther made an examination of the circumstances attending the burning of the books and papers referred to and they all agreed their destruction was accidental; he further says that in consequence of several complaints against this firm, he and Revenue Agent Joyce and Deputy Collector Fitzroy have repeatedly made a thorough inspection of the books of this firm, but never detected anything illegally or fraudulent in their dealings with the Government. The reading of these letters was listened to eagerly, and in view of the development brought so far in this trial caused much smiling and occasionally laughter; the defendant, however, betrayed no confusion.

TESTIMONY OF W. R. JOVETT.

W. R. Jovett, who was superintendent at Chautous distillery in 1873-4, and then went into the distillery business for himself, was next called. His testimony was generally similar to others who preceded him. He made crooked whisky both at Chautous and when operating for himself was in the Ring and paid money to different parties for the Ring. Both McDonald and Collector Ford visited and examined Chautous distillery while he was there, but found nothing wrong; did not run crooked all the time.

Louis Tenscher testified: He was engaged in the distilling business from February 13th until the general seizure; in May last he talked with Joyce several times about making crooked whisky; he told me to make twenty to forty barrels weekly for the Ring; I made from twenty-five to fifty barrels crooked per week; if I didn't make enough Joyce would tell me to make more; McDonald came to my distillery once, looked over it and said to me

"YOU MAKE ME FEEL HAPPY;"

did not run crooked all the time.

A. N. Barton, Agent of Bingham Bros. testified: Our distillery was run straight part of the time and crooked part of the time making as much as sixty or seventy barrels of the latter; occasionally talked with Joyce about money paid him all the way from $200 to $1,200 per week; the amount kept increasing until Bingham shut down; we couldn't stand it and closed sometime before the seizure; after selling whisky at a discount and paying weekly levies there was nothing left for the proprietors; have received notice from Joyce of the coming of agents to examine our distillery; Joyce claimed to have letters from Babcock; he also read parts of letters from the Treasury and Revenue departments; have seen letters signed by Avery, Holt and Rogers; his object was to show me

THE THING WAS UNDERSTOOD AT HEADQUARTERS;

never had any conversation with McDonald about crooked whisky; raised money for Hogue and others, some of which I understood was to go to Washington.

John O'Leary testified he worked at Curran's and Busby's distillery; both made crooked whisky; while at Busby's, Joyce, McDonald, McGuire and Fitzroy came there once with Col. Munn; they took off locks and went all through the house, but found no crooked whisky; they were one day too late; Fitzroy told us the day before; Munn was coming and we straightened up

The Court here adjourned.

It seems an error crept into last night's report in reference to the amount given to Mr. McKee in the presence of Fitzroy; the amount testified was $480 instead of $4 809, and the place was the Supervisor's not the Globe office.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—The United States Court room was again crowded to-day and interest in the trial of Gen. McDonald is undiminished.

Jos. Gross was the first witness examined who testified as follows: Was bookkeeper at Busby's distillery in 1874; it made crooked whisky from April to July; we made 350 barrels; used stamps as long as they would wear, our buyers returning them to us; I paid to Fitzroy at different times $200, $469, $869, $1,297 and $2,815; was dismissed from Busby's employ, because, as Busby told me, Maguire stated the Ring couldn't be well formed with me in the place; am not under indictment and not employed in the postoffice.

John McFall testified: Was United States gauger about one year; was employed at several distilleries; had talks with Everest Fitzroy and Joyce about whisky; collected money and made it up in sealed packages; was instructed by Joyce to let Ulrici run crooked gaugers and storekeepers; received one to two dollars per barrel; Joyce told me this was all right; supposed money was raised for political purposes; didn't know who was in the Ring until after raids were made last spring.

Wm. J. Bassett testified: Was government gauger in 1874; worked at several distilleries and rectifying houses; when a barrel measured forty-five gallons I would make out a stamp for that quantity while the stub showed only fifteen to twenty gallons; Joyce said what was done was all right and done with the knowledge and consent of officials.

The prosecution rested here and the defense opened.

Gen. Sherman, Maj. Rainwater of the Police Commissioners, Congressman W. H. Stone, W. W. Sandford, merchant; Jno. A. Scudder, President of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Co.; Capt. Isaac Jones, Daniel Abel and others testified to McDonald's good character in this community, some of them having known him fifteen to twenty years; but in cross-examination they all said they had never heard his character discussed until lately and but few of them had ever had business dealings with him.

A large amount of documentary evidence was then offered for the defense, consisting of some thirty tri-monthly reports made to the United States collector's office by Alfred Bevis. A letter was read from McDonald, dated March 10th, 1874, to Commissioner Douglass, of the Internal Revenue, asking him to send here one or more revenue agents to assist him in probing alleged whisky frauds and several other documents of minor importance.

Henry C. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was then placed on the stand, and testified that he had known Joyce since early in 1872; got acquainted with him in Washington while he was on a temporary visit there; have written unofficial letters to Joyce relating to matters that I can't recall but they were entirely of a social nature; I never wrote any to him with an understanding between us as to an illigitimate purpose; I have written social letters to McDonald; no arrangements or understanding was had by me with either Joyce, McDonald or any other person in St. Louis or elsewhere, or for any illegitimate purpose.

Cross-examined—McDonald and Joyce frequently requested that when revenue agents were sent on here, the latter should be sent to confer with the local officers; I remember in the fall of 1874, about the time I was organizing a raid upon St. Louis, General McDonald came in my office; this was about October or November, and says he to me: "Mr. Rogers, I don't want you to tell me anything, but I want to tell you something; Brooks and Hoag have started or are about to investigate St. Louis and I protest against such investigations;" he demaded that while revenue agents were sent on here, the local officers should be notified so as to resist the investigation, and took steps immediatly to prevent Brooks & Hoag going and stopped them because the investigation was intended to be secret and the secret had been developed; I don't know who developed it; there was a partial organization of the intended raid before the October elections; I refer to the October election in Ohio; but owing to their near approach Mr. Hoag requested that they be postponed until after the election, so that the organization of the raid was not consummated till October or November; McDonald didn't tell me who gave him the knowledge of the contemplated raid; I don't know how long he had been in Washington before we had that conversation, but I saw him there on two consecutive days; whether he spoke to me on the 1st or 2nd day I don't recollect; I don't know whether any leave had been granted him; if leave had been given him to leave St. Louis it passed through the hands of the Chief of the Department, Col. A. A. Holt; I understood that afterward agents were sent on here.

Re-direct-examination—Gen. McDonald named the revenue agents to me before I named them to him.

The Court here adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—The interest in the trial of Gen. McDonald was as great to-day as on the previous one and the Court-room was crowded.

The first witness was Wm. McKee of the Globe Democrat, who testified as follows: I am sixty years old; I have seen B. H. Engelke, but don't know him—that is to say, have never been frequently with him; I have never had any conversation with Engelke relative to the Whisky Ring; I know Jos. Fitzroy and did know J. A. Joyce; I never received any money from Col. Joyce for any illegitimate purpose upon any occasion; I never was paid any money in the presence of Fitzroy by Joyce; if Fitzroy stated that Joyce paid me $480 in his presence and that I called attention to the fact that Fitzroy was present and that Joyce said that was all right and that I told Fitzroy that this is a sacred thing, he stated what was not true; I never had any such interview with Joyce, Fitzroy or McDonald; I never had any understanding or arrangement with McGrew, Leavenworth or Joyce or anybody else with reference to matters pertaining to the Whisky Ring.

On cross-examination witness said: McGrew was introduced to me in 1870 by Geo. W. Fishback, who was my partner in the Democrat; I never visited him up-stairs of the Billings Bank; I never was up-stairs there; Joyce visited me at my office occasionally; neither Joyce nor Leavenworth ever paid me any money for campaign purposes or any other; I was not on any campaign committee; I never had any personal knowledge of the Whisky Ring, and knew nothing other than rumor and what was published in our paper about it; I had no conversation with Fitzroy about the time of the May session of the grand jury relative to what he was to testify, nor had I a conversation with any other party on that subject; as a head of a paper which represented the dominant party, I was of course frequently importuned to interfere in behalf of parties who got into trouble with the government officials; about nine months ago, I think, Engelke called on me at my office and wanted me to go to Maguire and use my influence with him to get some whisky released which had been seized, I think in Colorado; that is the only time I ever talked with him; didn't know him at that time, but was told who he was; went to Maguire for him, but accomplished nothing; never talked with any one about the Busby distillery; called on Maguire once last May at the Lindell Hotel and had a general conversation with him; the interview was not arranged by Fitzroy; met him as I came out of the hotel, but told him nothing of the substance of my interview with Maguire; I never said anything to Maguire about his appearance before the grand jury; I may have seen Fitzroy since his appearance before the grand jury, but never have had any conversation with him in regard to it; on my return from the East this fall I visited Fitzroy's house one evening at the invitation of Maguire; I was on Maguire's bond and having heard that Fitzroy was intending to plead guilty, I went to Maguire and told him that if he had been doing anything wrong he had better see Fitzroy, as I might get into trouble; so, at Maguire's invitation, I went with him to Fitzroy's house; the interview was very brief; Fitzroy didn't know what to do and Maguire wanted to know whether or not he was going to plead guilty; I did not advise him; I had an interview with Maguire just before he went away in 1873, but it had nothing to do with the Ring; I never had any conversation with McDonald about the Whisky Ring, that is, not anything different from what everybody else might have had in regard to the rumors; I never talked with Joyce on the subjebt at all; I only knew Joyce as a politician and an active worker for the party; I am on good terms, I believe, with Fitzroy and Maguire; in fact, I have had difficulty with very few men in this world; I am under indictment in this court.

TESTIMONY OF CONSTANTINE MAGUIRE.

Constantine Maguire was the next witness and testified: I am fifty years old and have lived in St. Louis thirty-six years; I held a position as United States Collector of Internal Revenue from November 10th, 1873, to June, 1874; neither during my term of office, or at anytime, did I have any connection with what is known as the Whisky Ring; I never received any money from that source; I never had any understanding whatever with Joyce, McDonald, Fitzroy or anybody else with regard to this subject.

Cross-examination—Fitzroy was deputy in my office when I took it and I reappointed all my deputies: Fitzroy was indicted before I left the office; I didn't remove him after he was indicted; I don't know what the indictment was for; both of us had already tendered our resignation to take effect June 30; I received a communication from Washington relative to the destruction of records in my office, previous to my taking possession; I referred to Con. Cannon who was in charge of the office during the interregnum between the death of Ford and my appointment; he wrote a letter to Washington about it and accounted for it in some way; never gave me an explanation of the manner of the destruction; I am under indictment here.

Re-direct—Revenue Agents Brooks and Hoag examined Concannon thoroughly in my presence in reference to the destruction of records; the records never were in my hands at all, having been destroyed before I took the office; as a result of the investigation, Brooks and Hoag were about to recommend Concannon's dismissal, when he resigned.

TESTIMONY OF C. A. NEWCOMB.

Ex-United States Marshal Newcomb was the next witness and testified: I was appointed United States Marshall on March 18, 1869, and continued in office until day before yesterday; I know Joyce, Fitzroy, Alfred Bevis, Terscher, and Jennett; I do not believe I know Ulrici; I never had any understandinfi with these men or anybody else relative to the Whisky Ring; I never received any money from anybody as coming from the Whisky Ring, not one cent or any other thing of value.

During his cross-examination, Mr. Newcomb stated when he came into the office General Noble, then District Attorney, was battling what was called a Whisky Ring, but from the time these cases were disposed of he heard little of a Ring until 1873, when, in September of that year, a man named Brunson, who had been employed at Bevis & Fraser's distillery reported to him Crooked Whisky had been made there and he would give evidence to that effect; when he left Bevis & Fraser's employ he had given them a sworn statement that no illicit distilling had been done by them in consideration of five thousand dollars to be paid him they failed to carry out their agreement and he wished to expose their frauds; this was reported to Attorney General Williams and it was agreed that witness and District Attorney Patrick should select a man to ferret out the frauds, he to be appointed by Commissioner Douglass; a man was selected and Attorney General Williams telegraphed to that effect, and although the telegram was delivered no reply was even received; I often talked over these matters of frauds with Joyce and once or twice with McDonald; Joyce always dismissed the subject with a statement that the stories gotten up by officers when they had been discharged were circulated to injure himself and McDonald; among these persons he mentioned McGrew and Hardaway; both Joyce and McDonald assured me that these matters had been investigated and that there was nothing in them; whenever parties came to inform us of fraud, they always told us that Joyce and McDonald were in the Ring and should not be notified of any contemplated action on account of these rumors; I had my suspicions of these two officials.

Re-direct-examination—I never knew of McDonald placing any obstacle in the way of any investigation by me; he always said that the matter had been fully investigated and that he didn't care how much it was looked into.

TESTIMONY OF WM. PATRICK.

Wm. Patrick testified as follows: I acted as United States Attorney from November 8, 1872, to may 18, 1875; I acted as Assistant District Attorney from 1869 until the time of my appointment; I never had any conversation or understanding with McDonald or anybody else which connected me with the Whisky Ring and I never received money from any such sources.

In the cross-examination, Mr. Patrick gave a full history of the prosecutions of the Ring or any of its members so far as they came within his knowledge up to the time of his removal, covering the case referred to by the preceding witness and giving details of several efforts he had made by himself and in connection with Collector Ford to ferret out frauds,

TESTIMONY OF GEN. BOYNTON.

Gen. H. C. Boynton was then called and testified: I am and have been a Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette since January, 1866; during this time I have been located almost continuously in Washingtoa; I knew Col. McGrew in Washington and knew parties there with whom he is acquainted; his general reputation for truth and veracity is not good among those of his acquaintances, whom I knew; in a matter where McGrew is personally interested, I would not believe him under oath.

On cross-examination witness said: I never heard any statement in regard to his swearing falsely; never heard of his being put upon oath until the present case; I have heard his reputation for truth and veracity discussed; when I speak of his reputation for truth and veracity I don't speak from any knowledge of his swearing; I never knew of his being sworn.

Here the defense closed, and after Judge Treat had cautioned the jury of the necessity for the utmost circumspection in guarding against all outside influence, that they might come into court with unbiased minds to hear the suggestions of counsel, the court adjourned to Monday morning, when counsel will sum up the case.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.

The rectifying establishment of Bolsche & Co, of this city, was seized to-day for violation of the revenue laws.

The three other indictments presented in the United States Court to-day, referred to in a previous dispatch, are alleged to be against Revenue Agents Brasler, Brooks and Hogue. The indictments against McKee and Maguire, returned to-day, are for conspiracy to defraud the Government. Both gentlemen entered into personal recognizance to appear on Monday and give bonds.

MILWAUKEE.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY RENDERED AGAINST SCHLITZ AND BERGENTHAL.

MILWAUKEE, November 18.—At two o'clock this afternoon, the jury in the case of Schlitz and Bergenthal, after being out twenty-five hours, returned a verdict of guilty. The offence charged was omission to enter shipments of spirits in form 12. A motion was made for a new trial.

In the Moeller case, a motion for a new trial was argued by Mr. Carpenter and Judge Dixon and taken under advisement by the Court.

The case against Robt. Reimert and Leopold Worth, proprietors of Menonee distillery, was opened by Mr. McKinney for the Government.

INDIANAPOLIS.

MORE WHISKY CASES.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 18.—Parties arrested at Evansville implicated in crooked whisky transactions were brought before Judge Gresham of the United States Court to-day. D. M. Lewis, Col. Simonson, John E. Phillips and Harrison Miller were released on $5,000 bail each. John W. and Gordon Bingham are held under guard failing to secure the requisite amount of bail $25,000. John W. Bingham started for Evansville to-night under guard to obtain the necessary security. Trials will commence on the 30th inst.

POLITICAL.

Chattanooga Elects a Democratic Mayor.

NASHVILLE, November 18.—The American's Chattanooga special announces the election of Fort, Democrat, for Mayor of Chattanooga by 283 majority over James, Republican, the present incumbent. The Democrats also elected a City Marshal and half the Aldermen. The contest was very exciting. There is great enthusiasm over the result. There are numerous bonfires, while the Mayor elect is being hauled over the city on a hose carriage by enthusiastic firemen. The fact that Chattanooga has long been controlled by Republicans, together with the fact that the defeated candidate for Mayor was a most popular Republican in the city sufficiently explains the Democratic exultation.

A MAYORALTY CAUCUS.

MEMPHIS, November 18.—At a caucus of selected friends of various Democratic aspirants for the office of Mayor held this afternoon, Capt. Alfred F. Lacey, late President of the Senate, was selected as the candidate against the present incumbent.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

[ADDITIONAL.]

JUNIATA.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	1,771	Hartranft, R..	1,198
		Browne, P.....	143
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	1,771	Rawle, R.....	1,199
		Pennypacker, P	143
Proth'y.—Beidler, D.	1,740	Laird, R.....	1,338
Treas.—Parker, D..	1,599	Stambaugh, R.	1,321
Crom'rs—Cox, D....	1,695	Smith, R.....	1,064
McLaughlin, D..	1,838	Groninger, R...	1,280
D. At.—Patterson, D	1,772	Atkinson, R...	1,318
Aud's.—Hoffman, D.	1,764	Degan, R.....	1,331
Allen, D.....	1,771	Rohn, R.....	1,238

WAYNE.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	1,610	Hartranft, R...	1,365
		Browne, P.....	161
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	1,561	Rawle, R.....	1,361
		Pennypacker, P	167
Sheriff—Carter, D..	1,608	Vose, R.....	1,527
Frothon'y—Fitch, D	1,700	Frear, R.....	1,411
Coms—Williams, D.	1,546	Stephens, R...	1,367
Thomas, D..	1,658	Bender, R.....	1,572
Auds—Davs, D.....	1,569	Whitner, R....	1,538
Spaulding, D	1,667	Dana, R.....	1,487
Cor'r—Wheeler, D.	1,652	C. H. Dana....	1,399
R. & R—Mahon, D.	1,542	Lake, R.....	1,530

THE Southern Pacific Railroad convention, which has been in session in Memphis, adjourned sine die on Saturday last.

MARINE NEWS.

Disastrous Storm in England.

THIRTEEN VESSELS FOUNDERED,

Many Lives Lost.

LONDON, November 20.—It is believed that thirteen vessels foundered in the Downs during the storm last night, and from forty to fifty lives were lost. From 500 to 600 vessels of all sorts are now anchored in the Downs, waiting for fair weather.

The coast between Yarmouth and Lowestoft is strewn with wrecks. Three vessels are ashore on Goodwin Sands.

A BRIG LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20.—The brig Willimantic which left Humboldt Bay on October 29th for this port, a portion of her hull came ashore at Gold Bluff, and it is supposed to have foundered in recent gales. Nothing has been heard of her crew. She was owned by Kent, Field & Co., of this city.

A SHIP BREAKS THROUGH THE DOCKS.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The ship Thomas Way, which was being repaired on the Merchants' dry dock, broke through the dock last evening, making of it a complete wreck. The dock cost in the early days of the war $1,200,000. The damage to the ship, if any, has not been ascertained.

SCHOONER ASHORE.

DETROIT, November 20.—The schooner Genoa is ashore at Beaver Island, Lake Michigan. She is reported in a bad condition.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The Spanish Minister to-day was officially advised from Madrid that his Government has conceded that in the future, American citizens, on trial before a Court Martial in Cuba, shall have the privilege of selecting counsel for defense. The Treaty of 1795, in the opinion of the Spanish Government was not sufficiently definite to meet the cases of Courts Martial in the event of war or insurrection in the Island but the present arrangement settles the question in accordance with the desire expressed in a friendly note addressed by Secretary Fish to the Spanish Government and disposes of exaggerated reports on this subject

The Commissioner to investigate the affairs of the second Comptroller's office held a brief meeting to-day but have not yet commenced labor or decided upon the scope of their authority. The documentary evidence in the Fort Sugg and Witowski cases has been obtained for examination from the third Auditor and United States Attorney. Internal Revenue Commissioner Pratt has been added to the Commission and will be chairman.

A SWEEPING DENIAL.

Secretary Chandler authorizes a sweeping and explicit denial of the widely published assertions that he has made or is making removals in the Interior Department for failure to contribute to the campaign funds, &c. In addition to this general statement he says with especial reference to dismissals of clerks employed at the patent office that they were all made for cause, and were not in any way based upon personal or political considerations.

THE RECENT ROBBERY.

The $3,000 stolen from the Government during Treasurer New's administration, $1,000 at one time, and $2,000 at a later period, were paid into the Treasury very soon after the losses were reported by Mr. New himself, out of his private resources. He has not assessed the employees. The arrangement in the Treasurer's office to guard agaist losses by stealing or otherwise, are as perfect as possible. Efforts are still being made to discover who took the money with a view to their arrest and punishment.

THE CASE OF W. S. KING.

To day, Mr. Riddle in the Criminal Court, called attention to the case of W. S. King, indicted for perjury in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy. He stated that early in the term, the case had been continued in consequence of Col. Irwin being absent in Europe. Mr. Irwin was now in this country and his attendance could be secured, and Mr. King was anxious for a speedy trial. The case went over with the understanding that the District Attorney would fix a day for trial as soon as ascertained when General Butler, the principal counsel for King will be here.

CONDITION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Vice President Wilson to-night suffered from nervous depression though his general condition indicates a gradual recovery.

OBITUARY.

Senator Ferry.

NORWALK, CONN., November 20.—Senator Orris S. Ferry, whose health has been failing for some months, died this afternoon.

[Mr. Ferry was born in Bethel, Connecticut, in 1820; became a lawyer, and settled in Norwalk. He was elected a member of Congress for the Fourth District of Connecticut in 1859. Having entered the army as Colonel in 1861, he was appointed a Brigadier General about March, 1862. He was elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Connecticut for six years from March, 1867, and re-elected to serve from March, 1873.]

FRED. WIEBE.

OMAHA, November 20.—Fred. A. Wiebe, one of the oldest settlers of this State, and a resident of Grand Island, died there yesterday morning.

DUKE OF MODENO.

VIENNA, November 20.—The Duke of Modeno, who was disgraced in 1860, is dead.

COL. TAYLOR.

Brevet Colonel John McLean Taylor, U. S. A., and nephew of President Taylor, died to-day, aged forty-four.

BUSINESS NOTES.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—The failure of Wallace & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, is reported. Their liabilities are $750,000 and assets half a million.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The assignment of Claudius B. Conant, coal merchant, to Mr. Marston, was filed to-day. His liabilities are $110,526 and assets $79,049.

LONDON, November 20.—Sloane Richards, metal broker, at Birmingham, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at about half a million dollars.

ELMIRA, N. Y., November 20.—Brick Pomeroy here publishes a statement in the Advertiser in the morning, denying that he has or that his paper is to be suspended. He proposes to prosecute for libel the editors who maliciously announced his failure and the suspension of Pomeroy's Democrat in New York. The report of the suspension grow out of the fact that in October last he applied to be relieved, as the law directs, from losses sustained four or five years ago, while he was running a daily paper in New York, and was upon his voluntary petition adjudged a bankrupt, that he might engage in active business again, the sooner to retrieve his losses of about four hundred thousand dollars, incurred while contending against what was then the Tweed Ring.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

EIGHT hundred and forty-eight excursion tickets were sold at the ticket office, at this place, during the Pittsburgh Exposition, besides many single tickets.—Greensburg Argus.

THE telegraph line from this place to Curwensville was completed on Saturday, and the first message transmitted was, "The jury in the Lansbury case find him not guilty."—Clearfiled Republican.

MR. ROBERT MCCALMONT, one of the oldest residents of Venango county, died at his residence in Sugarcreek township, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the advanced age of 92 years. Mr. McCalmont was a soldier in the war of 1812 He was an uncle of Gen. Alfred B. McCalmont.

ST. FRANCIS college on the Allegheny mountains has organized another silver cornet band of twelve pieces. The members are: Harry Jacob, Huntingdon, Pa., Michael McCann, Tyrone, Harry J. McHugh, Philadelphia, James Kelley, Savannah, Ga., David Hughes, Pittsburgh, P. Reagon, Pittsburgh, James Morris, Philadelphia, T. S. Troxell, Gallitzin, John Tracey, Pittsburgh, P. Dolan, Parkersburg, W. Va., W. H. Giltman, Philadelphia, Harry Campbell, San Francisco, Cal.

AN exchange says: Col. D. G. Bush, of Bellefonte, has sold a house and lot in that village to a couple of gentlemen there, for two thousand dollars, the purchase money to be paid when Grant is inaugurated President for a Third Term, and not before. The purchase money is secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, payable only as above stated. "If that imperative necessity" of U. S. G.'s should arise the gentlemen will be obliged to pony up, but if the Democracy succeed in electing a Democratic President, they have a good thing on the Col.

ON Sunday evening last, while religious services were in progress in the church in Richland, Lebanon county, a party of boys ranging in age from ten to twenty years, congregated outside of the church, made a loud noise and used abusive language, disturbing the meeting so that the services were brought to a speedy close. Several members of the church laid information, before Esquire Noll, of Newmanstown, who issued a warrant, whereon constable Peter Zeller arrested thirty-six boys and young men on the charge of disturbing a religious meeting, and took them before Mr. Noll, who fined each one $5 and costs.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

A FREIGHT TRAIN ON THE PAN HANDLE ROAD DASHES INTO A CONSTRUCTION TRAIN — THREE MEN INSTANTLY KILLED—AN ENGINEER UNDER ARREST.

From The Daily Post of November 19.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning an accident occurred on the P. C. & St. L. Railroad at a point seven miles east of Dennison and about eighty-six miles west of this city, by which three men were instantly killed. Intelligence of the accident was received in this city yesterday afternoon, and all sorts of rumors in regard to the accident were set afloat. Through the courtesy of Superintendent J. H. Barrett, our reporter was last evening given the following particulars of the accident, which may be relied upon as correct:

At the hour stated a construction train was lying upon the track about seven miles east of Dennison, while the laborers of the train were at work upon the track. The track, at that point, passes through a narrow cut with high embankments upon either side. There is a curve on the road a little distance from the cut so that the employees of an approaching train cannot connot see the track until they are within a short distance of the cut. To prevent any accident while the construction train was lying at this point the flagman was sent back a distance of half a mile to warn any trains that might be approaching. While at his post, freight train No. 12 came along at a rapid rate of speed and the flagman gave the warning, as was his duty to do. Engineer Litton, of the freight train, however, neglected to heed the warning and advancing at the same rate of speed till he saw the construction train before him, he was unable to check his train in time to prevent a collision. The freight locomotive ran into the rear car of the constructing train, mashing several of the cars and forcing the wreck over the embankment where the employees were at work. The men did not see the freight train advancing until it was upon them, when they were unable to escape from the narrow space and the wrecked cars were hurled over upon them instantly killing three of their number, and slightly injuring three others. The laborers who lost their lives by the accident were put to work on the train a short time ago and are strangers in that part of the country. Their names and residences are given as follows: Patrick Doyle, Buffalo, N. Y.; Patrick Collins, Toad Pond, N. Y., and Richard Canaday, Fall River, Mass.

Immediately upon learning the facts of the accident Superintendent Barrett ordered the arrest of Engineer Litten, through whose criminal carelessness it resulted and he is now under confinement. When the flagman of the freight train warned Litten it is alleged that he whistled down brakes as was his duty, but that he immediately signaled the brakemen on the train again to take off the brakes and he continued running at his usual speed. If this report be correct there is no excuse for his carelessness, and as it is the intention of Superintendent Barrett to prosecute him to the full extent of the law he may yet have to suffer for the mishap. An inquest was held on the death of the three parties named at Philadelphia Cross Road last night, but we did not learn the verdict.

In this connection we take opportunity to correct a statement made in the evening papers yesterday in regard to the management of the Pan Handle Road. It was stated that printed orders have been sent to the employees of the road forbidding them them to give any particulars of any accident that may occur upon the road. This, Mr. Barrett says, is not correct, no orders whatever, either printed, written or verbal having ever been given to their employees.

BOGUS COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

A number of farmers residing in this vicinity has been defrauded recently by a lot of villains of this city who are carrying on a pretentious commission business. The so called commission merchants have had printed a lot of circulars offering big prices for different kinds of produce, which, upon securing, they would sell below cost price and leave the farmers to whistle for their pay. It is reported that losses amounting to hundreds of dollars have been experienced by some farmers. Such proceedings of course drag into disrepute the reliable firms of the city, and the Chamber of Commerce having had its attention turned to the frauds, will take action on the matter. The question has been referred to the Committee on Grain and Produce, with instructions to report at the next meeting. It is proposed to issue circulars or take some measures to warn the Western folks of the risk they run in consigning produce to irresponsible firms in this city.

A BATH OF MOLTEN METAL.

EXPLOSION AT MESSRS. MOORHEAD & CO'S FURNACE AT SOHO — A MAN KNOCKED DOWN AND HORRIBLY BURNED BY A STREAM OF LIQUID IRON—TWO OTHERS BADLY "SHOT BURNT."

[From the Daily Post of Monday.]

Shortly before five o'clock yesterday morning an explosion occurred at Messrs. Moorhead & Co's blast furnace on Second avenue, Soho, which resulted in an agonizing death to one man and the horrible suffering of two others. At the time stated Michael Halpin, one of the employees, was standing near the front of the tape hole talking to Edward Crowder, a fellow employee, and a policeman named Jacob Bruner, when a portion of the furnace near the top hole blew out, leaving an aperature perhaps six inches in diameter. The red hot metal immediately spurted out in all directions and one stream striking Halpin, crushed him to the ground, and was scattered over his body burning it to a crisp in many places. Crowder and Bruner were standing somewhat further from the place and were partly sheltered by one of the iron columns supporting the stack of the furnace. They were both struck, however, by a portion of the molten iron, and were both seriously burned.

The screams of the injured men, and the bright glare cast about, attracted the other men throughout the works to the assistance of the injured. Halpin was picked up and conveyed to his house in Moorhead's row on Second avenue, where an examination was made of his injuries and his body was found to have been literally charred to the bone in many places by the fiery liquid. Medical aid was summoned and all that was possible to relieve his suffering awas done though there was no possibility to save his life. He had also inhaled hot air arising from the metal and when he returned to consciousness he complained that his lungs and bowels seemed to be on fire. He lingered in the greatest agony until half past nine o'clock when death relieved his sufferings.

Crowder who is a young man and the son of the night manager of the works was removed to his father's residence near the furnace. He was found to have been seriously "shot burnt" on the back, legs and one side of the head, the flesh in several places having been burnt to a crisp. His injuries however were not so terrible as those of Halpin, and he was still living at latest accounts though suffering terribly and with but slim chances for recovering. Officer Bruner who had just called at the furnace to have a word with Crowder was also struck by some of the molten metal, and was "shot burnt" on the face and several parts of the body. He was removed to his home on Erin street, Eleventh ward, where he will be compelled to remain for a while though his injuries are not nearly so serious as those of Crowder.

The blast was shut off the furnace as quickly as possible, and other precautions taken to prevent damage after the accident. The whole charge of metal about fifteen tons however ran out of the furnace and chilled upon the ground. The cause of the explosion is unknown. It was at first supposed that a burst had occurred in the tuyeres, but this is denied by those at the furnace who ought to know. The loss to Messrs. Moorhead & Co. will not be large, and the terrible result to the employees is their only and whole matter of regret. The furnace will be in blasting order again in a short time.

The death of Halpin was reported to Coroner McCallin and during the day an inquest was held on his body, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts given above. The deceased was forty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and eight children. Crowder is a young man of twenty-three years.

MURRAY AND MYERS.

THEY RECEIVE NOTICE OF THEIR FATE—HOW THEY TOOK IT.

On Saturday morning Sheriff Hare received the warrants for the execution of William Murray and Frederick Myers, the Wahl murder

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

PAUL'S PLANING MILL ON FORTY-FIFTH STREET ENTIRELY DESTROYED—LOSS $9,000—INSURANCE $5,000.

[From The Daily Post of Nov. 24.]

The planing mill of Mr. Robert Paul at the corner of Forty-fifth street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire last night, involving a loss of $9,000. The workmen employed at the mill quit work at five o'clock, when they closed the mill, leaving everything in the usual condition. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, flames were seen issuing from a shed in which the engine and furnaces were located and connected with the western end of the building. The neighborhood was immediately alarmed and a signal was sent in from box 74 at the corner of Forty-fourth and Butler street. The mill was a frame structure, was of a very inflammable nature and the the flames had gained such headway when discovered that it was impossible to save the building. The firemen arrived in a very short time, but the building was enveloped in flames and nearly destroyed before they could get to work. The safe containing the books and many valuable papers stood in the office in one corner of the building, and an effort was made to protect it as much as possible by playing upon that part of the structure, so that it escaped with a severe scorching, and the contents are preserved. There are several frame structures located within a short distance of the mill, and the flames were quickly communicated to these, but the firemen succeeded in saving them with but little damage.

Shavings and scraps of wood were used in heating the furnaces, and as a quantity of these was kept in proximity to the furnaces, the fire evidently originated here, and it is supposed from a spark. This is the portion of the building where the fire commenced.

The mill, as stated above, was a frame structure; was 80x40 feet, fronting on the railroad, and was two stories high. The value of the buildings and surrounding sheds is placed at $2,700. These were entirely destroyed. Sash, window-frames, doors, etc., were manufactured at the mill and the value of the stock on hand and lumber worked and in the rough, is estimated by the proprietor at $2,000. This part of the property too is entirely destroyed. The machinery, including the engine, cost between $7,000 and $8,000, and the loss on this too will be heavy. The bed of the engine was wood, so that it will be considerably damaged, while the machinery is of such a nature as to be rendered almost useless by the fire and water together. Mr. Paul estimates that, of the whole, there may be sufficient saved to bring the loss down to $9,000.

There was an insurance on the building, machinery and stock of $5,000, making the net loss of the proprietor about $4,000. The insurance was distributed equally among the Pennsylvania and Artisans companies of this city, Ben. Franklin of Allegheny, and the Reading and York companies. There were usually from twenty to thirty men employed at the mill, but owing to the stringency of the times, only ten men have been employed latterly.

THE COMMISSION ROGUES.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AFTER THEM.

Reference has already been made in these columns to the practice of dishonest men, who by circulars represent themselves as commission merchants and securing produce on time from dealers in other cities as well as from farmers and gardners in this immediate vicinity, refuse to pay for the same. This dishonesty is calculated to injure the reputation of our responsible firms, and the Chamber of Commerce has taken the matter under its consideration. At a meeting of the Chamber, at which there was a large number of commission merchants and grain dealers in attendance, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and reported the following:

Whereas, Complaint has been made to the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the issue and distribution of circulars by irresponsible and unreliable firms in this city, purporting to give current prices of flour, grain and produce in this market, which are not a true exhibit of the state of the market, but calculated to mislead shippers and induce them to make consignments upon which they must suffer loss; and

Whereas, Such practices are calculated to bring into discredit the commission business of the city: therefore

Resolved, That this Chamber denounce and condemn such practices as dishonest, and all persons in any manner guilty of bolling out inducements for the shipment of produce which cannot be realized as unworthy the confidence and respect of the business community.

Resolved, That we warn all shippers against such persons, and recommend that they make inquiry in regard to the character and responsibility of parties from whom circulars are received, where unusual inducements are held out for the shipment of goods.

Definite action on the resolutions was postponed until next Monday.

[From the New York Tribune.]

A WANT SUPPLIED.

The American mind is active. It has given us books of fiction for the sentimentalist, learned books for the scholar and professional student, but few books for the people. A book for the people must relate to a subject of universal interest. Such a subject is the physical man, and such a book "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a copy of which has recently been laid on our table. The high professional attainments of its author—Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the advantages derived by him from an extensive practice, would alone insure for his work a cordial reception. But these are not the merits for which it claims our attention. The author is a man of the people. He sympathizes with them in all their afflictions, efforts, and attainments. He perceives their want—a knowledge of themselves—and believing that all truth should be made as universal as God's own sunlight, from his fund of learning and experience he has produced a work in which he gives them the benefits of his labors. In it he considers man in every phase of his existence, from the moment he emerges "from a ray less atom, too diminutive for the sight, until he gradually evolves to the maturity of those Conscious Powers, the exercise of which furnishes subjective evidence of our immortality." Proceeding upon the theory that every fac of mind has a physical antecedent, he has given an admirable treatise on Cerebral Physiology, and shown the bearing of the facts thus estabitshed upon individual and social welfare. The Author believes with Spencer, that "as vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields to no other whatever," and accordingly has introduced an extensive discussion of the methods by which we may preserve the integrity of the system and of times prevent the onset of disease. Domestic Remedies—their preparation, uses and effects—form a prominent feature of the work. The hygienic treatment and nursing of the sick, is an important subject, and receives attention commensurate with its importance. Nearly all diseases "to which flesh is heir" are described, their symptoms and causes explained, and proper domestic treatment suggested. To reciprocate the many favors bestowed upon him by a generous public, the author offers his book at a price ($1 50) little exceeding the cost of publication. Our readers can obtain this practical and valuable work by addressing the author. TUTH&S

ADVERTISING QUACKERY.

Those who advertise what they *do not mean to perform*, and who claim to perform impossibilities, are justly denominated "quacks." But those who advertise *exactly* what they *can* and what they *will* do, and then perform the published contract both in letter and in spirit, are entitled to the respect of the community for their ability, energy, and shrewd business qualifications, and also to their *patronage*, for their integrity, skill, and the certainty that they give full value for every dollar received. The hypocrisy and trickery of the quack are soon discovered, and although his business may increase for a short time as rapidly as the mushroom grows, its tenure of life is just as uncertain, and its collapse as early, and sudden. On the other hand, the fact of an advertiser continuing in business for many years, and his business as steadily increasing is positive proof that the public can safely rely on his integrity, skill, courteous treatment, and the certainty that he is doing exactly what he states in his advertisement. A. T. Stewart, Lord & Taylor, Arnold & Constable, and many other noted firms are living proofs of the benefits of immense advertising, combined with necessary skill, integrity, and fulfilment of promises, and even in this city we have many instances of well deserved success. Prominent among those who have advertised liberally for fifteen years, and whose business has steadily increased, until it is now the largest in his profession, stands our friend Dr. Quincy A. Scott. He advertises to fill teeth without pain, and he *does it*, and his skillful fillings will preserve the natural teeth for life. He advertises to extract teeth without pain, and he *does it* and his anæsthetic is as harmless as water. He advertises the best artificial teeth, and he makes the *very best* that can possibly be made in the world, and at prices within reach of everybody. He advertises the patent atmospheric disk, and he has testimonials from hundreds of dentists and patients that the disk is far better and more valuable than anything ever invented for retaining artificial teeth firmly in place, that it is comfortable and entirely satisfactory. In view of these facts, we, in common with all the Dr's numerous patients, advise our friends to visit his elegant, *painless* establishment, 278 Penn avenue, when in need of any dentistry.

THE PEOPLES' FREIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY.

Some days since, it will be recollected, Messrs. James H. Graham & Son, on behalf of some stockholders of the Peoples' Freight Railway Company applied to the Supreme Court to have the company restrained from collecting subscriptions to its capital stock from stockholders in Perry county, claiming that the subscriptions had been fraudulently obtained and that the charter of the company is void. The court was in doubt as to whether it was not a matter for the lower court, and took the papers with a view of examining them and determining whether or not the application should be heard. At the request of counsel in this city, the court agreed to hold the matter under advisement until counsel from Perry could be here, and the counsel having arrived, the question was agreed upon.

Chas. A. Barnett, Esq., on behalf of the petitioners argued that the Supreme Court was the proper tribunal for action, as prompt and final action was needed. There were one or two hundred suits instituted by the company in Perry county, upon which complainants wanted proceedings stopped. He also referred to a matter which he feared would tend to bias the lower court to the disadvantage of his clients

Wm. Sponsler, Esq., for the company claimed that the subscriptions had been honestly obtained and the company had a right to enforce payment. He also questioned the propriety of entertaining the application in the Supreme Court. Every question brought up in this application had been before the court below, and the Attorney General had refused a writ of quo warranto, for which application had been made on the other side, on the ground that the merits of the case did not justify the interference of the Commonwealth.

A decision is expected to-day.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY IS THE LIVER, when so often it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompained with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. Jayne's Senative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of billousness removed.

THE COSHOCTON MURDER.

Great excitement still prevails at Coshocton, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, over the murder committed at that place on Saturday night last. The victim, the son of Isaac Wertheimer, was only twenty-two years of age, was highly respected and much loved throughout the community. His father is a prominent merchant tailor of the place and had given employment to the man who murdered his son. The murderer is a Prussian, and had been at Coshocton only about three weeks and while working about the store had learned that young Wertheimer slept there. The murder was of the most terrible and fiendish character, and the indignation of the citizens is so great that the authorities are fearful that they will break into the jail and lynch the prisoner.

A PREMIUM FOR THE DISK—THE PATENT ATMOSPHERIC DISK,

Owned exclusively by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, took the highest premium at the Exposition as the best plan yet devised for holding artificial teeth firmly in place, and making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as natural teeth. Thousands are throwing away their old, loose and unsatisfactory teeth and getting Dr. Scott's disk sets, and all pronounce the disk to be the greatest invention of the age.

THE LOST FOUND.

It will be recollected that in the early part of last summer an old man named Samuel Cummings, who was supposed to be in good circumstances, disappeared from the Farmers' Hotel on Carson street, South Side. Cummings was supposed to have been drowned and every body floating in the river for months subsequent was examined for the purpose of identification, but all to no purpose. The mystery is at length solved by a letter which has been received from the Secretary of the Poor Board of Philadelphia, asking that our city take care of its own indigent. It is now supposed that Cummings was pressed by bills and had not the courage to face them, so sought refuge in flight. Our Guardians have instructed their Philadelphia brethren to forward Cummings at once.

THOSE WEARING DISK SETS

of teeth, procured at 278 Penn avenue, are informed that Dr. Scott has invented a new attachment for the disk, which enables each patient to renew the rubber for a few cents, and at their pleasure. The Dr. has applied for a patent and will have some of the new retainers ready soon, when all his patients are invited to call and procure them without charge.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stock from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	114¾
U. S. 6ses, 1881, (coupons)	123
Five-Twenties, 1862	....
Five-Twenties, 1864	116
Five-Twenties, 1865	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	122½
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	122½
Ten-Forties	116
Ten-Forties (coupons)	117½
Currency 6ses	125
New Five Per Cents	105½

STOCKS.

Western Union	75½
Adams Express	101¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	81
American Express	60
United States Express	50
Pacific Mail	40¾
New York Central	1 03¾
Erie	16
Harlem	1 3
Michigan Central	84
Michigan Southern	92½
Union Pacific	72½
Illinois Central	98
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89¾
Northwestern	28¾
Northwestern preferred	52¾
Rock Island	103¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	8¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	66¾
Toledo and Wabash	5½
Fort Wayne	97½
Chicago and Alton	18
Ohio and Mississippi	15
C. C. and I. C.	5

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
November 23, 1875.

The markets continue quiet and but light transactions were made. No changes worthy of note occurred.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge a small advance on the prices given

Cotton		13¾@	13¾
Flour, super		$4 85 @	5 40
Flour, common to good		5 15 @	5 50
Flour, good to choice		5 70 @	6 10
Wheat, No. 2 Chicago Spring		1 25 @	1 28
Wheat, No. 2 Milwaukee		1 30 @	1 33
Rye		80 @	90
Corn, western mixed		74 @	75
Oats, western mixed		44 @	48
Coffee		17½@	20¾
Eggs		28 @	29
Sugar, fair to good refining		8 @	8¼
Petroleum, refined		12¾@	13
Petroleum, crude		7 @	
Rosin		75 @	85
Turpentine		30 @	
Pork		22 37½@	
Beef, long clear		13 @	13¼
Lard, prime steam		12¾@	
Cheese		6 @	12¾
Whisky		1 15½@	1 16

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 23

Flour, western family		$ 5 25 @	7 25
do western super		4 00 @	4 75
Wheat, Penna. red		130 @	1 33
No. 2 western red		@	1 31½
Corn, western mixed		69¼@	
Oats, western mixed new		40 @	43
" white		43 @	45
Rye		80 @	85
Hay		22 00 @	24 00
Bulk, shoulders		9¾@	10
clear rib sides		13 @	13½
Pork		23 50 @	23 75
Hams		15 25 @	16 00
Butter, western extra		28 @	30
" firsts		25 @	27
Coffee		18 @	21½
Petroleum, refined		12¾@	13
crude		6¾@	
Whisky		@	117

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 23

Cotton			12¾
Flour family		$ 5 65@	6 25
Wheat red		1 15 @	1 32
Corn		63 @	66
Oats new		28 @	38
Pork		21 50 @	
Bacon—shoulders		9¼@	10
" clear rib sides		13½@	14
" clear		14¼@	14½
Lard steam		12 @	
Whisky		$ 1 11@	

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 23.

Flour, good to choice		$5 25 @	5 75
spring extras		5 00 @	6 00
Wheat, December		1 06½@	
" seller Nov.		1 05¾@	
Corn, seller December		47¼ @	
" seller November		51¾ @	
Oats, seller Nov.		30¾@	
" seller December		31½@	
Rye, seller November		67¾@	68
Barley, seller November		86 @	
Pork, December		19 45 @	
" seller November		20 20 @	
Lard, seller November		12 17 @	
Whisky		1 11 @	

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.

Cotton		12 @	12¾
Flour, ex. spring		$ 3 75 @	5 40
Wheat		1 32 @	
Corn, No 2		52 @	53
Oats No 2		31½@	
Pork		$20 75 @	21 00
Bacon		7 62½@	13 50
Lard		11¾ @	
Whisky		1 12½@	

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 23.

Wheat, No 1 red		$1 20	
No 2		1 20 @	
Corn, car on track		62 @	63
Shelled mixed from store		65 @	66
Oats, No 1 State		40 @	
No. 2 do		38	
Petroleum, S W car lots		9¾	
Ohio State test		10¾	

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.

Flour, ex fam		$5 00 @	5 12½
High grades		7 25 @	8 75
Wheat, new red Pa		1 35 @	1 40
do white		1 43 @	1 55
Corn, western mixed		75 @	76
" yellow		76½@	77
Oats, western mixed		38 @	40
Petroleum, refined		12¾@	12½
crude		10¾@	
Whisky		1 16	

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Business was checked by stormy weather and was light with commission houses and jobbers. Cotton goods were quiet at unchanged prices. Plaid prints in moderate demand. Pacific prints reduced to 7¼c; woolen goods ruled quiet, cassimeres and overcoatings, which were in fair request. One thousand pieces of black silks were sold at auction and brought fair prices.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
WEDNESDAY, November 24, 1875.

CATTLE.

The receipts were about up to the usual standard, with no change in prices of consequence from last week. The bad weather and non-arrival of Eastern purchases made the market very quiet.

HOGS.

The receipts were fair and the market rather dull, at the following quotations:

Philadelphias	$7 75@7 85
Yorkers	7 00@7 20
Roughs	6 00@6

SHEEP.

Receipts heavy and market dull, with but few sales reported.

TOBACCO MARKET

There is a good marko with a moderately active demand. We quote:

MANUFACTURED.

Spun rolls	42@55
Black Navy	40@60
Black Tens	50@60
Louisville Navy	45@50
Virginia Navy	50@55
Virginia Tens	55@61
Virginia Cavendish	59@61
Double Black	60@65
Flounders	60@65
Bright Pounds	65@70
Black Quarters	60@65
Rough and Ready	55@60
Fine Cut Plug	70@80
Fine Cut	55@60
Cut and Dry	55@60
Scotch Snuff	55@60
Black Snuff	60@65

Six Twist	43@45
Sterling—Granular	
Solid	59@75

LEAF TOBACCO.

Western Leaf—Wrappers	18@25
Ohio Seed Wrappers	9@12
Ohio Seed Fillers	9@13
Conn. (sealed) Wrappers	60@70
Connecticut Filler	12@41
Havanna Wrappers	85@125
Havanna Fillers	35@125

CIGARS.

Penn's Seed	$15@ 20
Connecticut	30@ 35
Seed and Havana	30@ 50
Havana	60@150

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

	₱ lb net cash
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, cut to square foot	31c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	33c
Brazers' Copper, 12 oz per square foot and under	35
Copper Circles, less than 84 inches diameter	30c
Copper Circles, 84 inches diameter and over	60c
Segment and Pattern Sheet	30c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	31c
Soldering Coppers less discount for quantity	32c
Copper Bottoms,	Prices fur-
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	nished on
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	application

BRASS KETTLES, (less 66 per lb, for over 500 lbs) 37c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

sheating size, 14x48 less than case	37c
sheating size, 14x48 case and over	36c
boiler sizes, (6 in. 14x48, and all sizes 7 in. 14x52 not over 20 18 in. 14x56, inches wide, (9 in. 14x60,	less than case 39c; case and over 38c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acids,			
Acetic	12 @	18	
Citric	1 10 @	1 15	
Oxalic	lb 16 @	20	
Sulph	lb 2½ @	4½	
Tartaric	lb 55 @	60	
Alcohol,	gal 2 35 @	2 50	
Aloes,			
Cape	lb 16 @	20	
Socot	lb 65 @	75	
Am Carb	lb 22 @	25	
—Aqua	lb 8 @	12	
Annatto	lb 50 @	60	
Ashes			
—Soda	lb 4 @	5	
Bal Copa	lb 56 @	1 00	
Bay Rum,	gal 2 75 @	4 00	
Bark			
Cassia	lb 35 @	38	
Cinch Red	lb 1 20 @	1 50	
Cinch Pale	lb 70 @	80	
Cinch Com	lb 30 @	40	
Black Dead			
American	lb 5 @		
Bast India	lb 11 @	2	
German	lb 6 @	8	
Blue Mass	lb 75@		
Blue Vit	lb 11 @	12	
Borax re	lb 15 @	18	
Brims roll	lb 4 @	5½	
—Flor Sul	lb 4½@	5	
Calomel A	lb 1 37½@		
—English	lb 2 @	2 88	
Camphor	lb 28 @	30	
Canthar's	lb 1 80 @	2 12	
Cham. Ger.	lb @	60	
—Roman	lb @	75	
Chloroform	lb 1 10 @	1 25	
Cloves	lb 67 @	70	
Cochineal	lb 68 @	78	
Con ye case	4 00 @	7 75	
Copperas	₱ 2 @	3	
Cream Tar	lb 47 @	49	
Cubebs	lb 45 @	50	
Cudbear	lb 25 @	35	
Emery Ku.	lb 10 @	12	
Ex Nit spts	lb 48 @	50	
—Sulph	lb 75 @	80	
Ext Logw	lb 13½@	14	
—Liq Cal a	lb 38 @	45	
—Italian	lb 25 @	30	
—Sicily	lb @	25	
Fustic	lb 3 @	4	
Galls Alep	lb 20 @	25	
Gum			
Arabic sts	lb 20 @	30	
" White	lb 40 @	50	
Myrrh Tk	lb 50 @	55	
Shellac	lb 60 @	75	
Trag's'rts	lb 35 @	50	
" Flake	lb 90@	1 00	
Hoffm's A	lb 50 @	60	
Indigo Ma	lb 1 00 @	1 20	
—Spon it's	lb 1 10 @	1 25	
Iodine res	lb 2 60 @	2 75	
Jump Bar	lb 7 @	9	
Logwood	lb 2¾@	3¾	
Mace	lb 1 40 @	1 55	
Madder	lb 4 @	17	
Magne cal	lb 80 @	1 00	
—Carb	lb 30 @	35	
Manna S F	lb	97	
Morph sul	oz 4 45 @	4 75	
Nuxm No I	lb 1 35 @	1 44	
Oil anise	4 00@	4 25	
—Castor	lb 16	19	
—Cinnam'n	lb 2 00	2	
—Cloves	lb 4 80		
—Oil			
Cod liver	gal 1 80 @	2 25	
Lemon	lb 4 75@	5 20	
Linseed, raw	57 @	60	
" boiled	62 @	65	
Neats F,	gal 90 @	1 35	
Olive,	gal 1 75 @	2 00	
—quarts	doz 6 25 @	10 00	
—pints,	doz 3 25 @	5 50	
Origan	lb 70 @	1 20	
Peppermt	lb 5 00 @	5 50	
Rosemary	₱1 00 @	1 50	
Sassafras	lb 85 @	90	
Worm,	gal 2 50 @	2 50	
Tanners,	gal 58 @	64	
Whale,	gal 85 @	92	
Winter'n	lb 4 00 @	4 25	
Opium Ty	lb 7 00 @	7 40	
Pt Paris,	bbl 3 75 @	4 00	
Potass,			
Bichrom	lb 21 @	26	
Chlorate	lb 10 @	37	
Iodide	lb 3 15 @	3 40	
Prussiate	lb 25 @	4½	
Quin sulp	oz 2 40 @	3 50	
Rosin	lb 4 00 @	4 50	
Root			
Gentian	lb 8 @	12	
Ginger E I	lb @	18	
" Jamca	lb @	70	
Ipecac pow	lb @	1 50	
Jalap pow	lb @	65	
Liquorice	lb 12 @	14	
Rhub E I	lb 1 00 @	1 50	
Sarsa Hon	lb @	50	
Seneca	lb @	1 20	
Valeri Eu	lb 38 @	40	
" Germ	lb 25 @	30	
Sal Ammo	lb 14 @	16	
—Epsom	lb 3 @	5	
—Soda	lb 2¾@	3¼	
—Sod.	@		
Canary	lb 17 @	19	
Hemp	lb 7½ @	8	
Carduus	lb 2 00 @	2 50	
Mustard	lb 8 @	10	
Senna Al	lb 17 @	22	
" Lo	lb 17 @	22	
Bl Carb	lb 5 @	8	
Soap Cast	lb 11 @	14	
—Cast wh	lb 18 @	21	
—Castile	lb 24 @	28	
Turp spe	gal 59 @	65	
Varnish,			
Copper	gal 1 35 @	2 00	
Japan	gal 80 @	90	
Damar	gal 1 60 @	1 80	
Ve Red	lb 2½@	4	

IRON MARKET.

The following are the ruling prices of the Western Bar Iron Association, on which the usual discount of 1-10@2-10c is given to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 5-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 7-10c
1½ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	2 9-10c
1¼ and 1½ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2 7-10c
1 and 1¼ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2 8-10c
⅞ and ¾ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2 9-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¼ inch	2 5-10c
1⅜ to 2 inch	2 7-10c
2⅛ to 3 inch	3 0-10c
3⅛ to 4 inch	3 5-10c
4⅛ to 5 inch	4 1-10c
5⅛ to 6 inch	4 7-10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 c

HEAVY BANDS.

8½ to 6 by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	2 1-10c
1¾ to 3¼ by ⅜ and ⅝ inch	3 2-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

2 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 16	3 5-10c
1¾ to 3¼ by 3-16 to No. 16	4 1-10c
1 to 1¾ by 3-16 to No. 16	4 4-10c

HOOPS.

2½ to 3 inch	3 5-10c
3½ to 4½ inch	3 7-10c
4½ to 2 inch	4 1-10c
1¾ to 2 inch	4 c
1 to 1¼ inch	4 4-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	3 1-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	3 5-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	3 4-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	3 9-10c
1 to 1¼ inch	4 1-10c
1½ inch	4 2-10c

TANK IRON.

¼ 15, ⅜ and ⅝ inch thick	3 5-10c
Boiler plate	3 7-10c
Heads, not flanging	3 4-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata
No. 10 to 14	4 c	6 c	7 5-10c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	6 2-10c	7 7-10c
No. 21 to 24	4 4-10c	6 4-10c	7 9-10c
No. 25 to 26	4 7-10c	6 8-10c	8 1-10c
No. 27 to 28	5 c	6 8-10c	8 5-10c

All sheets over 25 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

1½ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	3 5-10c
1½ by ⅝ and 5-16 inch	4 c
1½ by ½ and ⅜ inch	4 2-10c
1¼ by ½ inch	3 2-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands	1-10c
Under 24 inches	1-10c
All other iron excepting sheets	1-10c

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle		Oak harness, best	
Oak sole, heavy		Oak upper, heavy	
Oak sole, Spanish		Oak upper, light	
Oak, slaughter in Pittsburgh		Oak, city slaughter	
Red sole B A mid		Oak, country slaughter	
Red sole B A heavy		Waxed upper, ₱ ft	
Red sole Orinoco		Waxed upper, ₱ ft	
Shoe skirting		No. pad skins ₱ doz	
Saddler's skirting			
Black bridle, ₱ doz			

HIDES.

Green salt calf, 11 to 15 lbs		Green salt calf, 15 to 20 lbs	
Heavy steers		Green butch's do	
Green butchers' hides, cow's		Dry flint hides, nominal	
Green salt kip			

OIL AND TALLOW.

ure Labrador Cod ₱ gal		Bank Oil	
talts, best		Tallow	

DRY GOODS.

The following are the prices current ruling among the Pittsburgh wholesale dry goods houses:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width	P'ce
Anchor A No 1	4	9
Penn Mill	4	9
Eagle No 1	36	9
Wyoming	36	9
Magnolia	36	7½
Avondale	36	6½
Conestoga A	36	6½
Chippewa O	28	5½
Nonatook	4	8½

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonw'th O	27	5½
Suffolk L	36	8
Suffolk B	36	8
Bay Mill A A	36	8
Rosedale	36	8½
Paragon	36	9
Wamsutta	36	15
Pepperell	42	12½
Pepperell	10-4	15

PRINTS.

Southbridge fancy	7½
Oriental fancy	7½
Cocheco fancy	8½
Berlin solid	8½
Harlef	7½
Simpson's black	7½
" mourning	7½
" fast black	7½

TICKING.

Thorndike	7-8 11
Portsmouth	7-8 18
Portsmouth	4-4 25
Whittaker	7-8 30
Whittaker	4-4 34

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½
Glasgow	10½

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	50
Penn Mill, 3 bush	42
Penn Mill, 2½ bush	53

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	13
Colored carpet chain	13
Cotton batting	10@13
Cotton twine	16

CORDAGE AND ROPE MARKET.

Following are the current rates:

MANILA ROPE.

	Cents ₱ lb.
¼ inch diameter and upward	14¾
⅜ inch diameter	15¾
½ and 5-16 in diameter	15¾
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¼
Hay, stave and leather twine	16¼

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¾
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	16¼
Sand pump rope	14¾

SISAL ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upward	11¾
⅜ inch diameter and upward	12¼
½ and 5-16 in diameter and upward	12¼
Hay, spoke and leather twine	12¼

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upward	12¼
⅜ inch diameter	13
½ and 5-16 inch diameters	13½
Hay twine	13
Tarred lath twine	12

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	11

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	14½
Tarred lath yarn	13½
Tarred spun yarn	13½
Tarred marline	19
Tarred houseline	19

PACKING.

American	13 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Pat. Lubricating	20 @30
Sash and bell cord	20 @35

WINES AND LIQUORS.

	Per gal
Common rectified Whisky	$1 22@1 25
Proof rectified	1 25@1 50
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 50
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 70
Holland Gin	2 90@5 50
B B.